The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1873. NUMBER 231.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials.

PAVING CEMENT,
PARAFFINE VARNISH,
ROOFING FELT.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st.

FURNITURE.

WE OFFER

For the next thirty days our fine and extensive stock of Cottage Furniture at Retail. Manufactured by us, and warranted. We make a specialty of

COTTAGE PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,

And get them up in great variety of colors and style of workmanship, with or without marble. We manufacture and shade them in coloring to match furniture and carpets of rooms, and get them up to order if desired.

In calling the attention of the public to our goods, we feel justified in saying that, in having the facilities for manufacturing goods at the lowest possible cost, we can guarantee good bargains to the purchaser.

We also manufacture Walnut Bed-Room Suits.

Remember our Sale at Retail for the next thirty days.

SWAN, CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Cottage Furniture,
211 and 213 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS.

CENTRE-AV., No. 11; 2-story and basement brick, all conveniences; 10 rooms; $5,000.

INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 2-story and basement brick; $6,500; easy terms.

JOHNSON PLACE; 2-story and basement brick; $6,500; $1,000 cash, balance $500 every 6 months.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., near Prairie-av.; a good house; cheap.

WABASH-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st.; a good house; a bargain.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., near Wabash-av.; good cottage; 5 rooms; ground lease only $60; $1,500.

MEREDITH-ST., near Adams; 2-story and brick basement, all conveniences; part; $5,000; time.

WASHINGTON-ST.; an elegant residence; $9,000, worth $13,000; long time.

TO RENT.

One of the most elegant residences on the South Side, worth $15,000, for $2,500.

See for sale column of Sunday Tribune.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property

In Sections 28, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Douglas Park.

Loans negotiated on city real estate.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
168 Washington-st.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land around Washington Heights. Two small houses, large out-buildings; fine orchard, excellent water, commanding views, and a very choice property for subdivision or improvement. For sale by C. H. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time. C. H. BECKWITH.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veedersburg, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,

Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT,

Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69 and 71 West Washington-st. Steam power if wanted. Also, 3d, 4d and 5th floors, containing 30 rooms, No. 35 South Clinton-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

FOR RENT.

Stores corner Madison and Carpenter-sts., 80x120 each; vaults, and everything complete; 17-foot ceiling. Rent low to right party. D. COLE & SON,
House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT,

THE ELEGANT STORE, 80X85, NO. 138 West Madison-st., third door from Halsted. D. COLE & SON,
House agents, 138 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A small Foundry, on the North Side, in perfect running order, on favorable terms. THOMAS WILSON,
Room 6, 69 West Monroe-st., or Room 20, 156 Washington-st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
H. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, } Clerks.
W. D. BEDTOR, late of Bartell House, }

WANTED.

Life Insurance Solicitor Wanted,

by one of the oldest, strongest, and most popular companies in the country; best compensation. Address Q 24, Tribune office, with references.

TO JEWELERS.

An experienced Watchmaker and Engraver, with very best testimonials, wishing to come to Chicago, makes application for situation to us with first-class house.
WM. VALE & CO., 55 and 57 Dearborn-st.

HOTEL WANTED,

To rent, by an experienced man. Must be furnished. Good references given. Address Box 62, Peoria, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

The National Bank of COMMERCE

Will pay the usual quarterly

DIVIDEND

On and after Monday, April 7.

E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WRENN & BREWSTER,
98 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

MONEY TO TOAN

On collateral, local stocks. Commercial paper wanted. Loans on inside real estate negotiated promptly by WM. P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Chamber of Commerce,
Third National Bank,
Traders' Insurance,
By HAMMOND & GAGE,
54 Washington-st.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Are now receiving a line of Extra Choice Prints and Medium-priced Dress Goods. Also, a Special Drive in 4-4 Bleached Cottons.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
And Bolt Manufacturers,
From 56 & 58 Madison-st. to
144 Lake-st.

MATTRESSES.

1/3 YOUR LIFE

IS SPENT IN BED.

You get the *Most Comfort* by using the PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress.
As superior to any all others.
Sold by Dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
129 LaSalle-st., 24 Door N. of Madison.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. S. RICHARDSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
128 and 130 Franklin-st.
Finest Assortment and Lowest Prices.
TRY US.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1873.

The firm of BRESKE, BARTH & CO., 138 North Jefferson-st., dissolved Friday, April 4. The firm will do business hereafter under the name of

BARTH BROS. & MERZ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts., Burlington Warehouse. Money loaned on all kinds of property. H. E. SAWYER.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular meeting of the Masonic Board of Relief will be held in Portland Oriental Hall, 129 LaSalle-st., this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, prompt, for business. By order. EDWARD COOK, Secretary.

Highland Association of Chicago.

A meeting of the above Association will be held in the lecture-room of the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams-sts., to-morrow (Tuesday), at 8 p. m.

ADVERTISING.

HOW AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE!

Among the marvels of Northwestern growth and material development, nothing has surpassed that of newspaper printing on what is called the co-operative plan. This economical plan originated in the Northwest, and is the outgrowth of Western enterprise.

In 1863, the Madison (Wisconsin) *Daily Journal* was supplying about twenty country newspapers with sheets, printed on one side, with news and general reading matter, selected from the daily issues of their journal. The other side of the sheet was left blank until received by the local publisher, who printed his editorials, local news, etc., upon it, thus completing the newspaper. No advertisements were printed on the sheets as issued by the Madison *Journal*. It occurred, however, to Mr. A. J. AIKENS, of the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, that this plan might be much improved, to the mutual advantage of the purchaser and the seller. His idea was, to supply sheets printed on one side with news, literary selections, etc., and a limited amount of advertisements, and that the profits from the advertisements would enable him to supply the half-printed sheets at the cost of white paper, or even less. Mr. AIKENS soon put his plan into execution, and it was very favorably received by publishers and advertisers. It at once superseded the other plan and became successful, leading to the establishment of similar printing offices in Chicago, New York City, Middletown, N. Y., St. Louis, and Nashville, Tenn. The genius and life of the system is in the advertising feature, which Mr. AIKENS invented, making the marvelous increase possible.

The growth of this enterprise for several years was gradual, but in the past two or three years it has been rapid. At the present time, about 1,300 newspapers are printed on this plan. The resources of the supplying offices are such, that they furnish a paper which, in the variety and amount of contents, and in mechanical execution, cannot be produced by the local offices without considerable additions to their expenditures.

The enterprise is no longer an experiment, but an established success, and the system is one yielding manifold advantages to advertisers as well as to local publishers.

Although the growth of this peculiar business has been very rapid at all the great centres, in this, as in all enterprises, the City of Chicago has outstripped all competitors. Of the thirteen hundred newspapers now being printed on this plan in the United States, SIX HUNDRED are printed in Chicago. Thus, by the genius and power of co-operative labor and skill, full one-half of all the weekly newspapers of the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa are furnished with ready-printed paper from one of two great central offices in this city,—the CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe street, and A. N. KELLOGG, 77 Jackson street. These two great co-operative establishments print tens of thousands of newspaper sheets every day, and hundreds of thousands every week in the year.

Bringing within easy reach of the merchants, manufacturers, and business men of Chicago the reading millions of these imperial States—the heart of the continent—it is unquestionable that over three millions of prosperous adult people weekly read these newspapers.

From the four central points of the Southwest and the Northwest, are weekly issued the full editions of ONE THOUSAND NEWSPAPERS, distributed as follows:

NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS.

Illinois	225	Wisconsin	100
Iowa	120	Michigan	80
Indiana	80	Minnesota	60
Missouri	85	Kansas and Nebraska	35
Southern States	140	Miscellaneous	75
Total newspapers, 1,000.			

Advertisers can use the whole list of one thousand newspapers, or either of the *five subdivisions:*

1. One hundred newspapers.
2. One hundred and fifty newspapers (*a*).
3. One hundred and fifty newspapers (*b*).
4. Two hundred and fifty newspapers.
5. Three hundred and fifty newspapers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Ordinary advertising, 1 cent per line per paper.
Special notices, 1½ cents.
Reading matter, 1½ cents.
On large orders a liberal discount will be made.

For circulars, estimates, and further information, apply to

Cook, Coburn & Co.,

CHICAGO,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.,
AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

FEARFUL TORNADO.

Detailed Account of the Burlington, Ia., Visitation.

Seven Persons Killed and Twenty More or Less Injured.

Buildings Moved From Their Foundations—Roofs Demolished.

One Roof Carried a Distance of Three Hundred Yards.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 6.—At a quarter after 4 o'clock, yesterday, the most terrible hail, wind, and rain storm in all the history of our town burst upon us. It came with fearful velocity from the southwest, and swept the business part of the town, working great damage to houses and feeding itself on human life. The storm first become visible at the West Hill school house. The roof of this house, one of the finest in the city, was lifted from his position, and carried fully 300 yards. It was torn into kindling-wood. It passed several residences which were saved from the fury of its flight by the merest accident. The direction of the storm was thence toward the river in a northeasterly direction through the heart of the city. Roofs were blown away, chimneys were destroyed, and many buildings were seriously damaged. McCash's planing-mill, a new brick building, was lifted from its foundation and carried fully two feet from its position. The livery-stable of McArthur & Eels, on the corner of Bird and Valley streets, was badly damaged, the front of the roof being blown into shreds. At the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets the tempest gathered new strength, and destroyed the west side of the roof of Hedges' block. The heavy timbers of the roofing were torn up like grass, and lay curled up on the eastern part of the roof. Two chimneys were blown from the Barrett House, and three from the Grimes Block. The residences of H. W. Starr and T. L. Parsons were slightly damaged. But the horror of the storm was the destruction of Pond's butter and egg warehouse, on Jefferson street, near Eighth, and the fearful loss of life which it has entailed. Out of about thirty-five persons, strong, healthy, and hopeful, the messenger of death carried away seven. The building was a three-story brick, which had been erected last summer. It was built by Mr. Pond, who occupied it as a storehouse and business office for his large trade. The tempest struck it at the southwest corner with a force which threw the whole house into a mass of ruins. The walls sank into the cellar, burying beneath them the men who were at work in the building, numbering about twenty-five.

The employes of Rand's lumber yard, directly across the street, saw the fall and went to the rescue. They commenced digging, to save the inmates of the house if possible. They soon succeeded in rescuing a Swedish woman who had gone into the house just before the storm to buy eggs. She told them that two men were near her, and asked them to pay no attention to her, but save the men. In a few minutes the body of Mr. Pond was recovered, dead. He had been in the counting-room at the time of the storm, and had evidently attempted to leave the house when a sudden and horrible death overtook him. Mr. Pond was one of the most promising and popular of the young business men of this section. He was 33 years of age, full of vitality and business energy. He controlled the trade of Southern Iowa in his line, and was making himself an important operator. The other victims, who were brought from the ruins dead or mutilated, were three in number. They were Mr. Trainer, Mr. Pendegrast, and Mr. Israel Neff, all employes of the house. Trainer was found crushed between two boards, his back broken, and his face terribly bruised. He leaves a wife and three little children in destitute circumstances. Pendegrast was a very intelligent young man, lately married. His wife is living in Keokuk. His head was terribly smashed, and it is probable that he died instantly. Israel Neff, the fourth victim, was well known in town, having wrought at his trade as a tinner for about seven years in the establishment of Parsons, Berry & Warren. He was 30 years old. He leaves a wife and five children without any means of support.

The house directly east of the Pond warehouse was a small frame dwelling, occupied by Mr. Steiger, a German, who kept a select school in the house. At the time of the accident he was down town, and his wife and twin children about 6 months old, were alone in the house. They were taken from it dead. One of the little ones was badly bruised and mutilated. Nineteen of the employes of the house were recovered alive, but all were more or less injured. They are Frank Miller, badly hurt in the spine and lungs; he is not expected to recover. William Dawson, or Dallson, was slightly hurt on his head. One named Smith was badly cut on the head and face; he is a nephew of Wm. Scott, of Lemars. Another, a Scotchman named Smeaton, was slightly hurt about the head. W. S. Haulm was badly cut on his head and had several severe contusions on his body. Benjamin Swigert, the foreman of the butter department, is badly hurt in his head and breast. He has two ribs broken. Mr. Turner, having charge of the packing department, was only slightly hurt. Gilbert Chase was hurt in his chest, but is not considered dangerously hurt. Ward escaped with a small [illegible] cheek. Drew, who was in the third [illegible] with the floor to the ground unhurt. [illegible] was miraculous. Mr. Shorts, one [illegible] leading men of the establishment, received a small wound on his head. Three brothers named German crept out of the back end of the building, and escaped with very slight injuries. Several others escaped uninjured. We have the names of but five: Sniphan, James Dunn, Thomas Dillon, Dennis Kinney, and Henry Lang.

Mr. Junk, the head man of the house here in the absence of Mr. Pond, happened at the time of the accident to be at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight depot with two others of the employes, Nichols and Mooney, loading a car of eggs, and thus fortunately escaped.

PACIFIC COAST.

Shooting Affray—Capt. [illegible]'s Last Proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—[illegible] an affray last night in this city, Manuel E[illegible]nders, clerk of the Mexican Consul, was shot and killed by Buenaventura Cirenga. He gave himself into custody. He claims that he acted in self defense.

A dispatch from Yreka to-night says that on Thursday Pack sent Bogus Charley to Roseborough, saying he would meet Fairchild and the other Commissioners on Friday at Lava Bed. Canby and Gillem must not come. He did not want the Commissioners to talk at all. He would do all the talking. On Friday noon the Commissioners were in council with Jack at the appointed place. If terms of peace are not agreed upon, probably a fight will commence on Tuesday.

The weather at Lava Bed is intensely cold.

ST. LOUIS.

The Social Evil—Raid on the Keno Houses—Civil Service Bureau.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A mass-[illegible] of ladies was held yesterday afternoon [illegible]sider the Social Evil law, now in force in this city, and to devise means for its repeal. Quite a number of prominent ladies were present, with two or three clergymen. Letters were read from several ministers of the gospel and physicians taking strong grounds against the law, and two or three speeches were made by the gentlemen present, including one by Mayor Brown, who regretted that the discussion was confined to one side of the question, as there were many interesting and important facts involved in the case, and much could be said on both sides.

A resolution was adopted declaring against any compromise with vice, and demanding a repeal of the objectionable ordinance.

The police at a late hour last night raided the keno-houses of the city, captured some 65 players, and seized the apparatus of various houses visited.

Mr. S. J. Kimball, Chief of Revenue Marine Bureau, and member of the Examining Board of the Civil-Service, and Edward O. Graves Chief Clerk of the United States Treasury office, arrived here, and Capt. Merriman also of the Revenue Marine service, will arrive to-morrow. These gentlemen will establish in this city a Board of Civil Service in connection with the custom-house and sub-treasury office, before whom all applications for positions must appear for examination. Mr. Kimball and his associates will leave on Monday evening for Galveston, Texas, where they will establish a Civil Service Board. They will then visit various ports along the Gulf coast, and establish life-saving stations in accordance with the recent act of Congress. From New Orleans they will proceed to Key West, and thence up the coast to Maine.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Arrival of a Large Number of the Survivors in New York—Affecting Scenes and Incidents—More Bodies Recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Atlantic survivors arrived shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. An immense crowd of relations and friends had assembled at Castle Garden to meet them. Among these were hundreds who had not seen the names of their loved ones in its list of saved, but who still clung to the lingering hope that a mistake might have been made. The scene as the fortunate emigrants landed was intensely painful. Husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sisters, daughters, and other relatives pushed and jostled each other in their eagerness to obtain a near view. Every face that passed was closely scanned, as friends recognized each other they instantly threw themselves into each others arms and wept and shrieked with joy. Other faces bore a look of suspense, which grew more intense as the number gradually lessened, until, finally, when the last survivor had gone by, they broke down dispairingly and sobbed in a heart-rending manner. Many refused to be comforted. Even reporters were obliged to turn away to hide their feelings. One wife had seen her husband's name among the saved. He did not appear. She burst forth into the most heart-rending shrieks and fainted. Subsequently he turned up all right, and the exhibition was painful to witness. The father and aunt of one young man when they saw him, nearly hugged him to death. The aunt went into hysterics.

There were two men of the same name on the Atlantic. One was saved and the other lost. The relatives of the assembled in the greater number being on the lookout for the dead man. This scene cannot be imagined.

Little James Hanley was the special object of interest, and received large presents of money.

The survivors were given meals, and everything was done for their comfort. A large number went west on the 7:20 train on the Erie Road this evening.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Three hundred and five of the survivors of the ill-fated Atlantic arrived here this morning from Boston, by the steamer Newport. It being generally known that they were coming, as early as 4 o'clock anxious crowds gathered round the pier, and the wildest excitement prevailed. As soon as the Newport neared the dock, the pier was closed and none but employes of the members of the press were admitted inside the gate. Meanwhile the Commissioners of Emigration had a tug chartered, and to avoid the large crowd outside the pier, ran her up close to the Newport and took the unfortunate passengers on board and steamed down to Castle Garden. On her arrival there 1,000 men, women, and children of almost every nation, were gathered, and it was with the greatest difficulty they could be kept from forcing their way through the gates. The poor fellows looked miserably, were poorly clad, and seemed to be very much disheartened. On their arrival at Castle Garden they were registered as usual, after which friends who were waiting in the information room sent in the names of those whom they sought, and as wife and children, sister or brother, recognized one of the unfortunate men whom they deemed lost, the scene was most affecting. The men gave way entirely, and the women either swooned or screamed from joy. Even outside of the gates men and women who were gathered in groups sobbed and cried bitterly. After a short time breakfast was laid.

About one hundred of them leave to-night on the Erie road for their destination, and the remainder in a few days.

The majority of the men speak disparagingly of the Captain and crew, and complain that after being two or three days at sea their food was cut short.

The following are the names of those in hospital who are still suffering from wounds and unable to proceed at present:

Thomas Renoy, 22 years, English, hands are badly bruised, some of the nails torn off, and feet are badly frozen. William G. Linfield, English, 22 years, arm badly bruised and feet frozen. Hugh O'Neill, Irish, feet frozen.

There were eight more who had their wounds dressed and felt well enough to leave.

HALIFAX, April 6.—Fourteen bodies were recovered yesterday, all of them by grappling. To-day, the weather being very favorable, the divers worked for the purpose of finding bodies, and twenty-seven, all apparently steerage passengers, were recovered. Many of them had considerable sums of money. One, whose name appeared from the papers found in his pocket to be Crooke, had a bill of exchange for £200, and considerable money besides. The divers' crews number sixty-five. The only bodies now remaining unrecovered on shore, are those found to-day. All the others having been buried, or coffined ready for burial. Those recognized by prayer-books, etc., as Roman Catholics, were taken to Terrence Bay, a few miles distant, and buried in the Catholic cemetery. The remainder have been buried in the Episcopal cemetery at Prospect.

Some of the bodies brought up to-day showed that they died by suffocation, and not by drowning. As the bodies are brought by they are placed in a boat under charge of Geo. Lingard, a Justice of the Peace, and conveyed to a hillside on Ryan's Island, where Edmund Ryan, another Magistrate, receives them and takes from them all the money and valuables, noting them in a book, with such marks of identification as can be found on the persons.

The bodies of Mrs. Davidson and her daughter were found within a short time of each other. There was found on Miss Davidson, sewed to her dress, a letter from her mother, advising her in case of any unforeseen occurrence taking her (the mother) away, to take possession of all her money and letters of credit and proceed with all speed to San Francisco, and inquire for Mr. McDonald, who would send her to her uncle, L. H. Tempsley, of California. On the body of Mrs. Davidson was found and put into the hands of Edmund Ryan, at Lower Prospect, the following: £83 gold; $181 currency, and a letter of credit for £150 from London and country banking company, signed by N. Howard, Manager Brown, on Falkner Bell & Co., of San Francisco. Its number is 7191. The bodies of both Mrs. and Miss Davidson are already sealed in metallic coffins, and await the advice of friends as to what disposal is to be made of them.

It is expected that more bodies of cabin passengers will be recovered. One diver has been detailed specially to search the cabin.

The report of a steamer being ashore at Spay harbor is not likely to be correct. Communication with that place could not be attained to-day. Vessels which passed there a day or two ago say there was an old wreck there, which drifted ashore some time ago, and men were breaking it up. Probably the schooner which made the report saw the wreck at a distance and mistook it for a steamer.

Four men belonging to Halifax picked up a bale of silk and appropriated and sold part of it. The Customs authorities have recovered most of the silk, and arrested the men. Had the men given up the silk to the agents they would have been entitled to £200 salvage.

The Customs officers found some silks in crates of crockery-ware, showing an intention to smuggle them into New York.

The Seventh Cavalry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 6.—In addition to the two troops of the Seventh United States Cavalry that arrived here yesterday, eight more have arrived, four on the Richmond, this morning, Gen. Sturgess commanding; two on the Emma G. Emmet, from Memphis, and two on the Pauline Carroll this afternoon. The troops with Gen. Sturgess leave this evening. The General goes out on the Northwestern boundary survey, with headquarters at St. Paul. Gen. Custer will be here to-morrow with the remainder of the regiment, and from here with the troops, will go to Dakota.

Thomas Watts, one of the soldiers, died last night from spider bite. Another was lost off the steamer Richmond Friday night. His name was Commish. It is expected that the entire regiment will get away by Tuesday evening. Col. Johnson, the Agent of the Illinois Central, is now making every effort to get them away as soon as possible. There is an immense amount of baggage and equipments for men, officers, and horses, but everything is moving along well.

FOREIGN.

The City of Manzanillo Captured by the Cuban Insurgents.

Programme of the Russian Campaign in Turkestan.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 6.—The official report of the surrender of Berga, charges the Commandant of the town with treason, and attributes the disaster to that cause alone. It also confirms the statement that the Carlists bayonetted sixty-seven prisoners.

It is rumored that revolutionary agents have gone into Portugal, and that they are well supplied with money.

Fresh cases of insubordination among Capt.-Gen. Contreras's troops, at Barcelona, are reported. The arrival of the new Captain-General, Velarde, is anxiously awaited there, but the railroad between Madrid and Barcelona, has been interrupted, it is said, by Carlists, and he is delayed.

Republican guides have brought to Barcelona a prisoner on whom they found important correspondence addressed to Alphonse and Cabrellia.

The churches in the town of Reus have been closed, and are guarded by armed peasants.

A Carlist band, under Tristany, burned the railway station at San Louis.

The Federal Republican Committee, at Barcelona, has sent a circular to the Catalonian towns, ordering the inhabitants to place them in a State defense, and force the Carlists to encamp in the fields where the volunteers and regulars can exterminate them. Each local committee is directed to send to headquarters at Barcelona for what arms they may require.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Independent Belge* says the reports published in French and English papers, of popular disturbances and military insubordination in Spain, are greatly exaggerated.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 6.—A dispatch from Baker on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, dated April 5, announced that the Tchighislar column would take the field against Khiva on the 5th inst. The expedition against Khiva is in three detachments, the first starting from Orenburg, concentrates at Unbapova, and proceeds over the table of Uctijust, which begins 600 versts south of Orenburg, at the River Tschaizan. There it will take six days' drinking water, because a supply will be unprocurable until the springs of Amizchahkutuk are reached. The second, or Atick Valley detachment, will march through Astriban, and must overcome the Turcomans before reaching Khiva. The third detachment, starting from Turkestan, will probably sweep the desert in the neighborhood of the Sea of Aral, and march along the Syrdira River to Petrmouk, thence it will take the banks of the Diana Darla River to the frontier of Khiva. The Khivan forces are insignificant, and its armament, poor rifles, being particularly defective.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, April 6.—News from Havana, through Spanish sources, confirms the reported capture of the fortified city and seaport of Manzanillo, and says an immense amount of booty in money and munitions of war fell into the hands of the Cubans, who sacked the town. The attack was made at night, in the absence of the Spanish troops in the field. Capt.-Gen. Caballito has telegraphed to Madrid that a large body of troops is imperatively wanted in Havana, as a revolution may break out among the Spaniards at any moment. The slaves are also reported to be meditating a revolt.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Herald's* Havana special states that the Captain-General says his correspondent, O'Kelly, had gone into Manzanillo from the insurrection; that he was arrested, and that a court of inquiry is being held at the latter city.

Information comes from another source that documents from the insurrection were found on O'Kelly.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 3.—Schooner Village Bride, Captain Sama, carrying goods contraband of war for the rebels in Cuba, has been seized at Port Antonia by a Spanish man-of-war.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Panama papers by the Ocean Queen report the bark Albert at Aspinwall, on the 19th of March, from Boston. Had two mates and four seamen badly frozen the first night out, from the effects of which the first Mate and one of the sailors died, and were buried at sea. The others were disabled, having lost fingers and toes.

A sanguinary dispute occurred in Darien between the Cancho collectors and Indians. A large body of the former were driven off by the Indians, of whom quite a number have since been massacred by the Cancho seekers.

Gen. Quesada is at Bogota to obtain help for the Cubans, and is cordially welcomed by the authorities.

The steamship Tropic picked up at sea a boat containing two men and a woman, the sole survivors of the ship J. W. Elwell, from Liverpool, for Valparaiso with coal, which took fire and blew up. The people had been two and a half months in the boat.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The war steamer Benecia has arrived from Honolulu with Gens. Schofield and Alexander are on board.

There is a strong native opposition to the King's proposed visit to the United States.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Senator McPherson's motion in the Senate on the Pacific Railway matter did not come up yesterday on account of the production of certain documents, which are necessary. Mr. McPherson will delay the motion for a few days in consequence thereof.

CINCINNATI.

Pork-Packers' Contribution to the Vienna Exposition—City Politics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—The contribution of the pork-packers here, which started for Vienna to-night, is three cartoons, each 5 by 30 feet, drawn in charcoal on mounted paper. They represent the slaughtering and cleaning, the cutting and the rendering and canning process. There is no grouping in the cartoon of the cutting process. Everything is strung out in line like a panorama. The drawing is very spirited. On exhibition at Merchants' Exchange they attract much attention.

The excitement over the municipal election of to-morrow, is more intense than for years before, and almost exclusively upon the Mayor and Police Commissioners. The Democrats and Liberals, to all appearance, are working with entire unanimity and are exceedingly confident. The Republicans are considerably alarmed. The result of the Presidential election, giving Greeley 5,000 majority here, gives interest to this first election following, and, at the same time, makes a reasonably accurate prediction of the result difficult. On Police Commissioners the vote will be strictly party. On Davis, the present incumbent and Republican candidate for Mayor, the vote will be affected by the feeling against him on account of his neglect to the present time to veto the unpopular ordinance of immunities to all existing street railroads here.

Fires.

PETERSBURGH, April 5.—The tube works of Messrs. Graff & Co. were destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night. Loss, $63,000; insurance, $30,000.

WASHINGTON.

General Butler and His Three-Cent Refunding Scheme.

District of Columbia Finances in a Woful Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Since his famous response to one of his complaining constituents, with regard to the salary steal, Mr. Butler has been in daily receipt of letters from others of his constituents, requesting him to forward to them the percentage which he admits to be due to the tax-payers on this account. Butler replies promptly in each instance, but, instead of franking the letters, places a postage-stamp on them. The letters are worded thus:

APRIL 1, 1873.

DEAR SIR: You will find your three cents on the outside of this letter. Yours, truly,

B. F. BUTLER.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The clique of New York politicians in the interest of ex-Senator Morgan are now on the war-path against two members of the Cabinet, to wit: Secretaries Richardson and Fish. The hostility of the New York *Times* to the present successor of Boutwell is said, on the very best authority, to be at the instigation of Morgan, who has long had an ambition to fill the position. So long as Secretary Fish remains in the Cabinet of course New York cannot hold another Cabinet appointment, and this intrigue involves the two gentlemen above-mentioned. Secretary Fish returned here last night. Secretary Richardson states that he will not allow himself to be involved by taking any action whatever with regard to the present disturbed condition of the money market. The only measure of relief he proposes in case of urgent necessity is to anticipate the payment of the May interest of the public debt. The New York clique has made the boast to the Department that if they can get gold above 120 they can put the money market beyond the influence of the Government.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

The President's order forbidding Federal office-holders to hold State offices has its exceptions. It seems that Congressman Platt, of Virginia, was told on Friday that two members of the Common Council of Petersburg were of the same time holding positions in the Custom-House. These might disregard the above order with perfect safety.

IMPROPER INDEBTEDNESS.

The street and sewer contractors are not the only creditors of the Government of the District of Columbia who are unable to get their pay. The annual appropriation made by Congress for the Metropolitan Police of the District for the current year was $207,890. This, of course, has been irregularly disbursed, but the same act that made this appropriation provided that a further sum, amounting to $100,945, should be paid out to defray the expenses of the Metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county beyond the limits of the cities, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to the precincts; and the authorities of the District are required to levy a special tax for the payment of this money, which is not to be used for any other purposes. Now the fact is that the police force of the District have received no pay from the District authorities for more than three months. This could only result from one of two causes: either the funds of the District authorities to levy the tax as required by law, or the illegal use of the money for other purposes. The public school teachers have been worse treated than the policemen. They are dependent entirely upon the District Government for their pay, no part of the salary being provided for by the General Government, and they have received nothing for several months. The teachers will hold a meeting next Saturday to devise some method of getting their pay. A circumstance worthy of mention in connection with the management of District affairs, is the silence of the local press on the subject. The banks of the District are large holders of the Auditor's certificates of the Board of Public Works, which there is no present prospect of paying. The tradesmen of the city have taken them for goods. Contractors are paying enormous rates of interest to enable them to hold on until the Board can pay them for work done, or are selling the certificates at 20 per cent discount. Laborers are obliged to live on credit, and even the teachers and policemen can get no money. It would be natural to suppose that the people of the District, and especially the tax-payers, would be anxious to know just how their Government stands financially, and if the Board of Public Works has been obliged to cancel $2,000,000 worth of contracts for paving, etc., the people who have been promised patent, wood, or concrete pavements before their residences the coming summer, would like to know if they are to be disappointed. But no one of the eight or ten daily and Sunday and weekly journals printed in this district, has a word to say on the subject. Harlan's *Chronicle* did mildly protest a few weeks ago, that it was not right to collect assessments on property before the improvements for which the assessments were made had been completed, but the files of the local press would be searched in vain for any information in regard to the present financial condition of the district, or its prospects for the future. Perhaps this can be accounted for by the fact that during the first year of its existence, the district government paid these papers, for advertising, about $110,000. It ought to be said, in justice to these papers, that they are no longer defending the Board, and have ceased abusing those who print the truth about it.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The British and American Mixed Commission have adversely decided what are known as the Calcutta cases, growing out of the detention of United States vessels under the proclamation of the Queen during the late rebellion, preventing them from sailing from British East India ports with cargoes of saltpetre.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Snow Storm at and Around Denver.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Probabilities—The barometer will continue low on Monday over Lake Ontario and New York, but will very generally rise over the Upper Lakes and Ohio Valley. Easterly winds with clouds and rain will continue in New England and over a portion of the Middle Atlantic coast. Southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather will continue in the South Atlantic States. Cold northerly winds and cloudy weather will prevail from the Upper Lakes southward to Kentucky, and westward to the Rocky Mountains.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

DENVER, Col., April 5.—A heavy snow-storm set in this afternoon. About six inches fell up to 8 o'clock this evening, and there is a prospect of its continuing all night. All Central City and Georgetown just made a storm has been long desired, and will be of great advantage to the mining and agricultural interests.

DENVER, Col., April 6.—The snow-storm continued all night long and part of to-day. There were about fifteen inches of snow on the ground at 10 a. m. It cleared up about noon, and is thawing slowly this evening.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—BEEVES—Trade slow at a decline of full ¼c from last week's prices. Prices this week: Premium, $7.50@7.75; extra, $7.12½@7.37½; first quality, $6.50@6.87½; second quality, $5.75@6.37½; third quality, $4.50@5.50; inferior, $4.00@4.25.

MILCH COWS—The market is steady with a good demand and limited supply. Sales at $45.00@70.00 for common to good milkers with calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply is moderate, with a very limited Southern and Eastern demand. Prices are off from ½c to ¾c. We quote as the ruling prices: Three head Illin

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

THE ATLANTIC RELIEF FUND.

The Committee who are soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the steamship Atlantic disaster secured the following amounts yesterday:

Chas. E. Culver	$10	Field, Benedict & Co.	$10
Cooley, Dwight & G.	10	Fuller & Fuller	10
A. C. & O. F. Badger	10	Larrabee & North	10
James S. Kendall	10	Britnall, Terry & B.	10
William Blair & Co.	10	Sprunance & Preston	10
Republic Life Ins. Co.	10	R. C. Meldrum	5
Spencer & Henckel	10	Charles H. Noyes	5
William E. Krieger	5	R. T. Crane	1
Walker, Oakley & Co.	5	Wilmarth & Bro.	5
N. Matson & Co	5	C. F. Gunther	5
Central National Bank	10	W. L. Fawcett	5
S. M. Moore & Co.	10	William Sturges	10
W. & B. Douglas	5	H. H. Honore	5
A. G. Garfield	5	Gardner & Gould	10
H. H. Walker	5	E. C. Waller	5
A. B. Meeker	5	E. B. Phillips	10
Wrenn & Brewster	5	H. L. Lewis	5
D. S. Covert	5	Brigham & Ward	5
Swain, Barnard & Co.	5	Page, Bros. & Co.	5
Tolman & King	5	Haskin, M. & W.	5
Rathbone, Sard & Co.	10	J. C. Partridge & Co.	5
Marsh Bros	5	Ingraham, C. & M.	5
Chase, Hanford & Co.	5	Harmon, M. & Co.	5
J H Dix	5	G B M & W H R	5
S J Walker	5	Cook, Coburn & Co.	5
J M Waite	5	A J Averill	10
F A Stevens	5	Journal	5
The Tribune Co.	10	J H Roff	5
Jacob Weil	5	A B S	5
J G R	2	C E Chase	5
I J Lewis	5	Flint, Thompson & Co.	10
J Stockton & Co.	5	Jas Banell	5
W N Brainard	5	J & E Buckingham	10
Wm Dickinson	5	Ramey & Inglis	10
W M Egan	10	Fourth Nat'l Bank	10
State Savings Inst'n	10	Bank of Montreal	10
G H Fargo	5	S Myers	5
Fifth National Bank	10	Corn Exchange Bank	10
Merchants' Nat'l Bank	10	N. W. National Bank	10
Cook Co. National Bank	10	Traders Nat'l Bank	10
Manufacturers' N. Bank	10	Lunt, Preston & Kean	10
Leopold Mayer	5	Second National Bank	10
Nat'l Bk. of Commerce	10	Geo. C. Smith & Bro.	10
Agents of Cunard Line	10	Fidelity Saving Bank	10
Hide & Leather Bank	10	Agents of Nova Scotia	
J. & E. W. Blocki	5	Line	10

The amount thus far realized is $1,626. It is now proposed to give Fourth Officer Brady, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, and the two Quartermasters, who risked their own lives to save others, an Elgin gold watch, with a suitable inscription on the cap, and the sum remaining to the immigrants and the poor fishermen, who sheltered and cared for them. Nothing will be deducted by the committee for expenses. They intend to forward $2,000 in cash, and if that amount is not subscribed by Monday evening, will put their hands in their own pockets and make up thatsum. The Committee, which consists of Mr. Jennison, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fake, and Mr. Henckel are certainly entitled to credit. Valuable time is devoted to a good cause, and their labors will undoubtedly be appreciated by all sympathetic people of the city.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE RESCUED PASSENGERS.

PORTLAND, Me., April 5.—The steamer Falmouth arrived here this morning from Halifax, with 325 passengers of the Atlantic. Among them are S. W. Vick, of North Carolina, and Simon Camacho, a Frenchman. The latter has his feet and legs badly frozen. They were in the rigging eight hours. They praise the officers for their gallantry, but are bitter against the crew.

BOSTON, April 5.—Three hundred and twelve steerage passengers from the wrecked Atlantic arrived in Boston this morning by the Eastern Railway. They were received by several citizens and an escort of police and conducted to Faneuil Hall, where breakfast was served. The Mayor has appointed a committee to receive contributions of money and clothing. The entire party will leave to-night for New York. The following cabin passengers of the Atlantic reached here this morning: F. Camacho, A. W. Vick, and N. Hahel, destination, New York; J. Brown, Fall River, and B. B. Richmond, Detroit.

THE INVESTIGATION.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald and Capt. McKenzie, a shipmaster. S. L. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie for the Captain of the steamer. Mr. McDonald, in opening court, said that the inquiry would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received a commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and if all the parties would consent he would go on, and rely on the commission being received in good time. Mr. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented. Mr. Blanchard said that unless there was a full and unequivocal consent he would object to going on. It might appear, when the commission was received, that there were special instructions which would require them to begin again. All the parties consenting, Capt. James A. Williams was called and sworn, and read the following statement, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the Engineer's report showed the coal getting short, we having experienced three days' very severe weather. The coal on board was 319 tons, we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from 8 knots per hour, and, with moderate strong breeze, to 5 knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coal was reduced to 127 tons, and the ship distant from Sandy Hook 460 miles; latitude 41 degrees and 39 minutes; longitude 63 degrees, 5 minutes, and 45 seconds. As the ship, by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at the southwest, the glass falling, and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as in the event of a westerly gale coming up, we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The Chief Steward also reported the stores short; fresh provisions enough for two days, and but beef and salt provisions for the steerage for two days, when all but the bread and rice would be out. At 1 p. m., after receiving the engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north, five degrees east, distant 170 miles. During the afternoon, the wind was S. S. W., with rain. At 8 p. m., the wind veered to the west, and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. The course steered by compass was N. 24 E., with 7 easterly deviation, which I considered an ample allowance for the westerly set, and to lead 5 miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to the look-outs, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the Second and Fourth Officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 a. m., when I repeated my caution and orders. I then went into the chart-room, and sat down. About fifteen minutes, a Mr. Fisher came in to ask me some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to a newspaper. He stayed about twenty minutes. My intention was to run on until 3 a. m., then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was 122 miles, which would place her 48 miles south of Sambro, the speed, by the log, at 12:20, being 9 knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 12:40, my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me until 3 a. m., when the second officer would call me.

The first intimation I had of anything, was the ship striking on Meagher's Rock, or Meagher's Island, and remaining, keeling lightly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations, accompanied by the Quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship keeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The Second Officer was in the starboard life-boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him, and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of the weather rail and get back to the life-boat. I took the ladies out, and placed them in the main rigging; went back and called to the Second Officer to come out as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf, and from thirty to forty men. Finding I was no use there, I returned to the main riggings, and found that the ladies had gone. The Chief Officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the mizzen rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and he had to remain there until 3 p. m., when the weather and sea moderated with the falling tide, and he was got off. Mr. Brady the Third Officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and, with the assistance of the Quartermasters, Speakman and Owens, established communication with a rope to the small outlying rock, distance from the starboard bow about forty yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed, followed by the oldest of the men. By this time it was 4 a. m. I was at this time in the main rigging, trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The Purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there, I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging; got the foresheet's tacks unwove and sent ashore. We now had five ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of 200 passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rocks. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman, and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about 100 yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, among the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by a passenger crowding him down. I, with the Fourth Officer, encouraged as much as we could the people, about 450, who remained on the ship's side, to keep moving, and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up, and died apparently without any pain. Twelve men seated together laid down beside me, and, despite all efforts to rouse them, died, and slipped into the sea. At 5:30 a. m. the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the Captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more the large boat was launched, and proceeded to take the passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the Fourth Officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rock encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately.

At 8:45 a. m., the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who and his daughter gave them all they had; made fires and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to various islands about, and billeted amongst what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the resident magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example. No women or children were saved.

At 1 p. m., I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give particulars, and obtain food and assistance; also, to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5 p. m., the tide having fallen, she broke in two abaft the foremast, the ship falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the coxswain and eight men to prevent the wreckers, who now swarmed around, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the customs authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Capt. Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over 40 per cent of the net value, and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two Justices of the Peace. We embarked all our saved, amounting to about 429, in the steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 p. m., where Mr. Merritt, the Cunard Agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the Company's carpenter orders to get 200 shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon-passengers' bodies and that of the Second Officer, as their friends might wish them forwarded. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable, but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the Chief Steward, together with several of the others. I left the Fourth Officer and four men at the wreck to identify, take charge of the papers, valuables, etc., that might be thrown up or saved. Thirteen saloon-passengers were lost; 20 saved; 416 steerage lost; 327 steerage and crew. But three women were seen,—two I have spoken of, and one who got up beside the Chief Officer, and died in the rigging, with her baby.

In reply to questions of his counsel, he added that he was on the bridge up to twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. Up to midnight there was brilliant starlight, and after that an occasional sight of the stars, and then he left the bridge and went to the chart-room, 30 feet abaft of the bridge on the upper deck, within easy call of the officer on deck. He got up at 2 o'clock, looked into the wheel-house, and then lay down. In making his calculations he estimated her speed to be 11 knots. She had increased gradually from 7½ to 12 knots.

The Third Officer reported that she had run 122 miles at 12, which agreed with my calculation. I expected the ship at 3 would be 18 or 20 miles south of Sambro, and lay by until daylight. Had not my clothes off at all. Had every reason to put confidence in Second Officer. He had made two voyages in the ship, and I always found him a steady and sober man.

In his cross-examination, Capt. Williams said that the speed of the vessel at 12 o'clock was about 12 knots an hour. He reckoned that he was easterly, 8 miles off Sambro, bearing north 5 degrees east. He did not shift her course, but expected to pass 5 miles east of Sambro ledges. He never brought a ship into Halifax, and had never been on the coast before. His Third Officer had been in the harbor twice, but no other officer had ever been there. He did not use the lead coming to Halifax, because the night was clear, and the Sambro light could be seen 21 miles in clear weather, and 15 miles in moderate weather.

"I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart-room I was mistaken in the locality of the ship. She must have been further northward and westward than I thought. I knew the coast was an iron-bound and dangerous one. If I had been sounding regularly from 12 to 3 o'clock, I would have been on deck, and the ship would not have gone ashore. There were three Quartermasters, and the Second and Fourth Officers on deck. Had they been energetic, they might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and, if orders had been given to reverse the engines, the calamity might have been avoided."

The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. Those orders are, to take all possible precautions against fire, and collision, and wreck. There are no special instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching shore. That is left entirely to the judgment of the commanders. The officers in charge have full power to change the course, or stop a ship, if necessary, without consulting the Captain. There are no special instructions as to soundings.

This ended Capt. Williams' evidence, and a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, the court resumed its session.

Daniel Kinane, cabin passenger, testified. He was awakened by the noise of the ship's striking, and when he got to the deck saw that the officers were running about confused. Asking what was wrong, he was answered by the person addressed that he did not know. Two or three minutes after witness got on deck, the boiler exploded. He clutched the rigging and the ship's side, and finally got forward to the Captain, who was encouraging the passengers to get to the rock. The Captain and officers did all they could do. They were attentive to their duties. Never saw the Captain drink anything stronger than lemonade. Do not know if the steerage passengers were prevented from coming on deck. Have no reason to suppose they were.

Spencer Jones, cabin passenger, testified, that being aroused by the shock of the vessel's striking, he went on deck and found everything in confusion. About eight minutes after she struck she keeled over. The Captain appeared to be doing what he could to save the people. He was under the foremast, holding on to a rope, and encouraging the people to get ashore. The discipline on the Atlantic was excellent. The officers were gentlemen in every sense of the word, always attentive to duty. Know of nothing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved. Did not know nor did I hear of any effort made to keep the steerage passengers below.

Nicholas Brandt, who was making his sixth voyage on the White Star Line, said the conduct of the officers and discipline of the crew were very good. Nothing could have been done beyond what was done to save life. After the ship struck the steerage hatches were open. There was also a passage from the steerage to the cabin. When the ship had keeled over, Capt. Williams was below. Witness encouraged passengers to keep moving about, and for six hours continued getting passengers into the boats. When witness turned into bed at 11, he noticed the weather, which had been clear, was getting hazy, a night in which it would be difficult to see the land.

Charles W. Allen, cabin passenger, was called, and Mr. McDonald suggested that it was not necessary to repeat his previous evidence. Witness then testified that in his opinion a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had had the efficient crew. The Captain could not get any number of men to do duty efficiently. One boat remained sound as much as three hours after the ship struck. The impression of witness from the beginning of the voyage was that the ship was not well manned. There were enough men, but they were not efficient. The Captain and officers, after the vessel struck, seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. They were competent. One rule, to exercise the crew of the boats once a week, was not carried out. But few steamers obey that rule.

John William Firth, chief officer of the Atlantic, testified: At noon on Monday the Captain and I took observations by separate chronometers, and agreed very closely. The latitude was 63 deg. 55 min., longitude 41 deg., 35 min. A consultation of officers was held as to the propriety of turning round to Halifax for coal, and it was unanimously agreed to do so as the safest proceeding. At 1 the ship was headed for Halifax, the course being north, 24 east. Her speed was then about nine knots. I then went below. At 4 I returned to the deck. My watch was from 4 to 6. No alteration was made in the course. I was below from 6 to 8. At 8 there had been a change of weather, and several showers of rain. I remained on deck until 12. This course was not changed. There had been some dark clouds, but they had passed, and it was then clear. About half-past 11 the quartermaster told me the ship was going twelve knots. At ten minutes to 12 the Captain came on the bridge, where I was, and inquired for the Third Officer (Brady), as he wished to have the distance run by the ship from 1 p. m. to midnight. Officer Brady was at the time on his rounds of the ship. The Captain afterwards came on the bridge and told me he placed the ship four miles south of Sambro. I then went below. The Captain's orders were to keep a good lookout for loose ice, and in the event of seeing a light of a fixed character to get it two points on the port bow, and call him immediately, and under any circumstances to call him not later than 3 o'clock. These orders I conveyed to the Second Officer. The lead was not thrown over at all. The lead was ready on the bridge. I was aroused by the shock when the ship struck. I went on deck and found a number of men trying to clear away No. 4 life-boat. It was just clear when a sea swept it away. No. 7 life-boat was then cleared, and also washed away by the sea, which was then making a clean breach over the fore part of the ship. She had keeled over to the windward and seaward. Passengers were taking to the rigging. There were thirty-two, including one woman, in the mizzen rigging with me at daylight. I remained there until about 2 in the afternoon, when I was rescued by a boat's crew under command of the Rev. Mr. Ancient. Many who left the rigging to try to reach the ropes were washed away. I was unable to swim. I was the last man who left the wreck alive. It was, in my opinion, impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allen. It was carried away about daylight. I have had twenty-seven years' experience at sea, with a great many masters, and I found Capt. Williams all that could have been expected of one in his position. I have been a shipmaster myself, largely in the India trade. There could not have been any attempt to keep the steerage passengers below. The companion ways were open. I cannot give any opinion as to the quantity of coal she had, or whether it was enough or not. I joined the steamer in the morning and left a few hours later. A person might be told there were 900 tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it. Too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships. I considered there was not the slightest risk when I went to bed at midnight. The course was intended to take us about five miles east of Sambro light. The point at which she struck is, I learn, seven miles west of the light. I can account for the disaster in no other way than that there was a strong set to the northwest, which we did not know of. The log was hove regularly every two hours. On two or three days during the passage, when we had no observations, our dead reckoning was found correct. The chief steward had reported a short supply of provisions that night, because we took on board more passengers than we expected.

This completed the Chief Officer's statement, on the conclusion of which the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

BOSTON, April 5.—The survivors after dinner and an address in Faneuil Hall, marched to the railroad station through the burnt district under a guard of police. The lame were furnished with carriages. Cabin passage and supper had been provided for all on the steamer for New York. There was considerable curiosity to see the men, giving the police plenty of work. The train left the depot at half past 5. Several of the immigrants accepted situations in the city. Three or four remain in the hospital. All needing clothing were supplied, $3,000 having been raised for the purpose. The little hero John Hindley received $250 from visitors to the Hall, and his autograph is in great demand. The money has been placed in responsible hands for his benefit.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The funeral of Metcalf, the Second Officer of the Atlantic, took place here to-day from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson, cabin passengers, were picked up to-day and brought to the city to-night. The divers have commenced work.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star Line in this city, has received by cable a full list of the passengers of the Atlantic, and is now ready to answer all inquiries concerning missing friends. The passengers coming by way of Boston are expected here at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Company has made every arrangement for their comfort while stopping in this city, and provided for their transportation to their destination.

Ald. J. H. Kelly, of Rochester, N. Y., has telegraphed here, offering to adopt the only boy saved from the wreck.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 5.—The conflicting railroad bills before the Legislature are likely to result in complications that will have to be settled by a Conference Committee. There is some little party and personal feeling displayed. The majority have evinced a desire to father the bill that will suit the farmers, while the minority are inspired by the same ambition. Then Hildrup has his personal friends, who will stand by him, and Connolly and Dunham and Donahue have theirs. The River men feel sore over Connolly's bitter opposition to the Copperas Creek dam, but he was manly, and doubtless sincere, in his opposition, and if his bill is good, it should not suffer on account of his views on other subjects. That would be a narrow and dangerous policy. Then Donahue made a speech against the confirmation of Harper, without a reference, for which Harper's friends would like to retaliate by killing his bill in the House. Donahue's loss would be Connolly's gain, and vice versa. Then there are insurmountable currents of personal feeling affecting the general result. The Senate is not in the same frame of mind on the railroad question, as when it voted unanimously for the Donahue bill. A change has come over it, and there will be no more unanimous votes for railroad bills. The Senate is disposed to stand by the Donahue measure, and the House may refuse. There must be a conference to adjust differences, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any compromise will receive the two-thirds vote necessary to save the emergency clause.

The House resumed the discussion of the bills this morning, the question being on the motion to refer. Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, opposed the bills, because they were defective in not defining the offenses of unjust discrimination or extortion. Penalties were provided against intangible offenses. Mr. Leitze objected to the Senate bill because it allowed private persons to go to law and make money out of litigation. He objected to the Senate and Connolly bills because they prohibited any discrimination, whereas the Constitution prohibited unjust discrimination only. The effect of the clause providing that a greater charge should not be made for the same distance on different parts of the same line, for the same class of freight, was tantamount to prohibiting any discrimination. He objected to all the bills, on the ground that they would be inoperative if the Railroad Commission were at any time abolished.

Mr. Cassedy defended the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and believed that all the Committee were honest and sincere. They should remember it was easier to tear down a religion or a bill than to build one up. The age was iconoclastic rather than constructive and conservative. The question was complicated and somewhat abstruse, demanding the closest scrutiny and investigation of the most profound intellects. They should have faith in their bills, and discuss them with the calm and dispassionate logic of statesmen who were earnest in their endeavors to rectify the wrongs now afflicting the agricultural community, and, indeed, the entire people. He expatiated on the willingness of the people to sell corn at 15 cents to subdue the corporations. He believed in separate bills.

Mr. McAdams read an oration against railroads and reference.

The motion to refer the bill to the select Committee of Thirteen prevailed, and the other bills were sent with it.

Mr. Hildrup, in accordance with the resolution, reported back three Railroad bills, which were laid upon the table, to be taken up at any time. One was the Dunham bill, prohibiting "unreasonable or extortionate charges;" the others, two Morrison bills, the first to establish a reasonable passenger, and the second reasonable freight, rates.

ADJOURNMENT.

The weather was so warm here yesterday that members sat in their shirt-sleeves, and would have taken off their boots but for the ladies in the gallery. The farmers are getting uneasy, and would run away were they not bound in all honor to remain until the Railroad laws are passed, if it takes all summer. As soon as something is agreed upon, there will be a scattering until November or December, when they will come back to stay. An adjournment next week is barely possible.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE FARMERS.

A resolution passed by the leavings of the Farmers' Convention, who stayed over, indorsing the action of the police of the House of Representatives in ejecting a member for "disorderly conduct," has excited some feeling on the part of the members in favor of Mr. Dolan, an old and much respected member, who was a delegate in the absence of a representative from his County of White. He stood up in the Convention to announce that, under a rule of that body, he was attending as a delegate, when there were cries of "put him out," and the innocent gentleman meekly took his hat and blushingly walked away. Mr. Quinn presented a resolution in the House censuring the farmers, but Mr. Dolan very sensibly declined to be a martyr, saying the farmers knew not what they did, nor were they probably aware that he occupied the exalted position of a member of the Legislature. He desired the resolution to be withdrawn, and it was.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The Canal Committee have decided to push the House bill, with the $200,000 stricken out, leaving the net earnings of the canal and river to construct the lock and dam at Copperas Creek. In this attenuated shape the appropriation may go through.

THE GRAIN INSPECTORSHIP.

The action of the Board of Trade, in case Mr. Tompkins refuses to make way for Mr. Harper, will be eagerly watched from here. It all depends on Mr. Tompkins in the first place. If he puts on his hat and bids "good bye" to his brief authority in a peaceable way, there will be no trouble; but suppose he insists upon being Inspector, contending that he has been treated unfairly, and was not removed for cause, according to law, and that Harper insists upon the authority of his commission, opens an office, and holds that his is the only legal inspection, what is to be done? Is the trade and commerce of Chicago and the Northwest to stand still until the conflict of authority is decided? That's the question. It is thought here that in such emergency the Board of Trade, as a matter of self-defense, would be compelled to resume control of the inspection under authority of its charter. The constitutionality of the Warehouse law would be involved in a writ of quo warranto to compel Tompkins to get out. It is stated here that the Supreme Court has decided the sections fixing the rates of storage to be unconstitutional and void, and that the opinion will be filed next term.

The vote on the confirmation of Harper, the new Grain Inspector, was 36 to 4, and not 30 to 13, as published.

Speaker Cullom has not yet chosen the select committee on the railroad bills, but will announce the names on Monday. It is certain none of the Railroad Committee will be on it. Some country railroad attorneys arrived to-day, to watch their Senators on the Lake Front Repealing bill, and others will probably arrive on Monday.

RAILROAD PASSES.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company sent the Senators annual passes this week, paying one gentleman the compliment of including his wife. This road refused passes to members of the last Legislature, on the general ground that they could do no good. It is significant that members of the House were not so kindly remembered, and that the passes did not come until the Lake Front bill was ordered to a third reading. This is an endorsement of the Farmers' resolution condemning the pass system. It is not believed the passes will bribe any of the Senators, and if there is not some stronger temptation to wander from the path of rectitude, on Tuesday, the Repealing bill will be passed.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Senate ordered the Reform School bill to a third reading, having embodied a clause providing that boys shall be committed to the institution only for crimes for which adults would be sent to the Penitentiary.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Senate debated the propriety of expending $25,000 for a monument over the soldiers buried at Mound City, as provided in Carey's bill which passed the House. The speeches were tinctured with bitterness, and personalites were not infrequent. After a windy discussion of two hours the Senate petered out for want of a quorum, the bill pending. Many Senators cannot see the patriotism of spending so much money for this purpose in these hard times.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock, President EARLY presiding.

Roll-call was responded to by 32 Senators.

STATUTE REVISION.

Senator DORE offered a resolution providing for a joint committee to revise the statutes. Laid over under the rules.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Senate bill No. 7, in relation to reform schools for juvenile offenders, with an amendment, recommending its passage. A further amendment, changing the age from 18 to 16 years, was offered and lost—yeas, 6; nays, 22.

Senator CASEY moved to strike out 10 and insert 12 years as the least age of conviction. Lost.

The report of the Committee was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

REPORTS.

Other committee reports were presented. The Appropriation Committee reported favorably upon several appropriation bills, with amendments, in aid of State institutions, and that the following bills lie on the table: S. B. 277, appropriating money to the State Horticultural Society; S. B. 401, providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until July, 1873. [The latter is similar in its provisions to the House bill now before the Senate, hence the adverse report.] The report was concurred in.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

By consent, Mr. FERREL called up for consideration by sections, the bill making an appropriation for the erection of a soldiers' monument in the National Cemetery, at Mound City, Senators GREEN of Jo Daviess, and BURKE of Macoupin, alone opposing the bill, which was advocated eloquently by Senators CASEY, YOUNGBLOOD, CUMMINGS, DOW, STEELE, and others.

HOUSE.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The Committee on Railroads reported back all the railroad bills heretofore unreported, and they were laid on the table, to be taken up at pleasure.

JUDICIARY MATTERS.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably House bill 474, to consolidate the offices of Collector and Treasurer in counties not under township organization; also, reported favorably House bill 536, to amend the Practice act; also, reported, with amendments, Senate bill 289, in relation to a change of venue —ordered to a third reading; also, reported favorably House bill 306, to authorize courts of record to order a subdivision of lands, and record maps or plats of such subdivision. House bill 553, with regard to the jurisdiction of County courts, was reported back without recommendation, and ordered to a second reading. The Committee also reported favorably House bill 439, to provide for the release of trust deeds and sale mortgages; also, reported a substitute for bills providing for the sale of commons by towns and villages.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The consideration of the Hildrup Railroad bill was resumed; the question pending being the motion to refer it to a special committee of thirteen. The discussion of the bill, involving also the merits of the Senate bill and others, was continued by Messrs. ARMSTRONG, LEITZE, CASSADY, and McADAMS.

Mr. ANDERSON moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The motion to refer prevailed.

Mr. Connolly's bill, also bill 244 on the same subject, were referred to the same Committee.

A call of the House was ordered, showing 84 members present.

The Senate bill 347, regulating railroads, was also referred to the Railroad Special Committee.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSTON, all the railroad bills reported back this morning from the Railroad Committee were likewise referred; also, the Constitutional Amendment Railroad resolution of Mr. Lane, of Hancock.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. FERRIER, to suppress the circulation of obscene literature.

By Mr. MANN, an appropriation for the hospital for the Northern Insane Asylum.

By Mr. WARNER, to authorize the use of public grounds for school purposes; also, to provide for the reconstruction of school districts.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Money was easier, to-day, and call loans ranged from ½ to 7 per cent gold,—the latter rate being exceptional. It is understood that there is a large amount of currency in the city from the interior. The bank statement is more unfavorable than generally expected. The legal-tender average shows the large loss of $3,789,300, representing a flow of currency to the interior for the April settlements.

IMPORTS.

The total imports for the week are $7,576,073, of which $5,472,013 were general merchandise.

DISCOUNTS.

Mercantile paper continues nominal and neglected.

GOLD.

The gold market was active and excited, under increased business. The bulls sent the price up to 119¾, the highest price since the Franco-German war. Before 3 o'clock a German broker unloaded about $1,500,000, at which price it broke to 118¾, but rallied and closed strong at 119¾.

It is considered certain that the Bank of England rate will be advanced to 5 per cent next week. The outflow of bullion from the bank is considerable, and increasing daily, and money on the Continent stands at 5 per cent. The carrying rates to-day ranged from 7 per cent to flat, indicating a large uncovered short interest in the market. The specie shipments to-day were $620,898, chiefly in silver bars.

STOCKS

were dull, and the changes, outside of Harlem and Panama, were very slight. The first named declined from 131 to 129, and Panama from 109½ to 108½, with only a small recovery in the closing dealings. The general market opened steady, and at the first call improved, the advance ranging from ¼ to ¾ per cent. This was partly lost after midday, but recovered again at the second call, after that time, a weaker tone prevailed, and the closing quotations were in some cases the lowest made. The chief business was in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, and St. Paul common.

BONDS.

Governments were firm at the highest quotations of the week.

PRODUCE.

Flour was again lower and less active. The receipts, though not large, are in excess of the demand. This is true of good winter wheat and fancy spring wheat extras. No. 2 and superfine are more plenty and heavy. Sales, 6,000 brls; receipts, 8,940 brls. Holders of large lots of spring wheat are firm, under more favorable Liverpool advices, but there is very little milling demand. Winter is comparatively firm, though quiet. The market closes dull and unsettled, on account of the money stringency and the depression in exchange. Sales, 1,100 bu; receipts, 4,740 bu. Pork was dull and about nominal in the wholesale way, with sales of 100 brls new mess at $17.12½, and later 100 brls at $17.25. For future delivery no business is reported. In cut meats there was a light business, and prices were generally without quotable change. The scarcity of ocean freights checks the export business. Sales: 1,000 pickled shoulders at 7½c, and 50 tcs do bullies at 10@10½c. Receipts, 2,716 pkgs. Bacon was quiet and steady; long clear, 9@9½c, with sales of 250 boxes long clear for May, at 9c. In lard there was a moderate degree of activity, and the market was higher, with sales of Western to the extent of 1,000 tcs at 9½c for May, and 9 5-16c for June; of city, 100 tcs at 8¾c. Receipts, 2,800 pkgs and 11 kegs.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Burlington, Iowa, Visited by a Hurricane—Seven Persons Killed and Nineteen Wounded—Houses Unroofed—Great Damage to Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, April 5.—A fearful tornado swept over Burlington this afternoon, tearing down houses, trees, etc. By the falling in of the house of A. Steigers, his wife and children were killed. It is feared many others were killed and injured. The telegraph wires are all down.

[To the Associated Press.]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 5.—The most terrible rain, hail, and wind storm ever known here came at a minute's notice this afternoon, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one of the school-houses, and descending thence through the business portion of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophe was the destruction of T. N. Pond's butter and egg depot, on Jefferson street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down, and twenty-five persons were buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued more or less injured. Mr. Pond was a young man of great promise, who had built up a large trade, and was well known throughout the State. The wife and two children of Mr. Steiger, a German school teacher, who lived in a house adjoining, were killed by the falling of the east wall of Pond's house. The persons killed were T. N. Pond and three of his employes, named Pendergast, Trainor, and Neff, Mrs. Steiger, and her two children. One of the men rescued from the ruins will probably die. The Mayor and the police force have been on the ground ever since the accident, rendering every assistance possible.

The Ex-Cherokee Indian Agent Charged with Forgery—He Protests His Innocence—Held in $12,000 Bail.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Judge John W. Wright, of Washington City, against whom a number of indictments have been found by the Grand Jury here, for forging indorsements on drafts, arrived here yesterday and voluntarily appeared before Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, and was held to bail in the sum of $12,000. Wm. H. Scudder, President of the Merchant's Exchange, and W. D. Griswold, President of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, signed the bond. Judge Wright was accompanied by his son, Irwin B. Wright, and ex-Congressman Dodd, of Cincinnati, as counsel, and Hon. John P. Maher, ex-Secretary of the Interior. This is the continuance of an old case against Judge Wright, commencing in Washington a long time ago, and grew out of charges made against him of irregularities committed when he was acting as Agent for the Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, and other Indians who served as soldiers in the late war, in the collection of bounties for those Indians. He is accused of [illegible] powers of attorney and indorsements on [illegible] the names of dead Indians, for [illegible] sum of money. Judge Wright emphatically denies that there is any truth in the charge, denounces the prosecution as malicious, and says that time will probably disclose "the African" hidden in the treaty of 1866, and show why so many distinguished individuals are required to visit the Indian country and look after railroad land grants and speculations in projected cities.

The Civil Service Board.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The following, which is furnished exclusively to the agent of the Western Associated Press, explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Contradictory statements having been made concerning the continuance of the civil service regulations, and the resignations of George William Curtis and the Hon. Joseph Medill, the two leading members of the Civil Service Board, the following obtained from high authority are known to be facts. It is the intention to continue competitive examinations in the departments as fixed in the regulations, but appointments will not rigidly depend on these.

It is known that the Hon. Joseph Medill tendered his resignation as a member of the Board last fall, on account of not having time to spare to go to Washington to sit with the Board. The President declined to accept it, and Mr. Curtis urged him to hold on awhile.

On the 17th of January the President issued a general order against the holding of Federal offices or appointments by State or municipal officers, unless they resigned the latter, this to take effect March 4, 1873. In March, Mr. Medill called the President's attention to this order and notified him of his resignation of membership of the Civil Service Board.

The letter of resignation of George William Curtis is as follows:

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y., March 18.

MY DEAR SIR: As the circumstances under which several important appointments have been recently made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the civil service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes, and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

His Excellency, the President.

Bold Robbery.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—During the passing of the Great Eastern Circus along the streets to-day, some parties unknown entered the First National Bank and Ketchum & Viol's hardware store, by the rear doors. From the vaults of the former they abstracted some $600 in currency, and two boxes of valuable papers, and from the safe of the latter, $200 in currency, checks, and certificates of deposit. No arrests have been made.

No Female Suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the Supreme Court today, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the Constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 5.—Minister Schenck gave a grand banquet last night.

An explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine near Abertillery, Monmouthshire, England, yesterday, caused the death of five miners and wounded many others.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 5.—The twenty-five Carlists who were captured near Barcelona yesterday were with difficulty saved from the Republicans while marching through that city.

To-day most of the churches in Catalonia have been closed or turned into barracks.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Late advices from the north of Spain report that the railway between Zumarga and Vittoria has been cut by the Carlists.

A sharp fight took place on Thursday in the Archall [illegible] Mountains, between a force of 960 Carlists, under command of Dorregary and Olleo, and 500 Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known.

The authorities of Guipuzcoa have forbidden the ringing of church-bells in that province, because they are used to convey signals. Carlist families, whose sons have joined the insurrectionists, are fined 20 reals per day during their absence.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent Federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona, the red flag, surmounted by the Phrygian cap and bearing a death-head, was raised.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strike of the New York Gas Men.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The men employed in the New York Gas Works, at the foot of Twenty-first street and East River, quit work at noon to-day, and, forming in procession marched to the Mutual Gaslight Company, foot of Eleventh street, where they endeavored to induce the men there to strike. In this they were not successful, but claimed, however, to have assurances that the men would leave off on Monday. The strikers then marched to the works of the Manhattan Company at East Fourteenth and West Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The men in these works refused to join them at present, but promised to consider the matter. The march was next to the Metropolitan Works, at West Forty-second street, but no accessions to their ranks were obtained there. This strike was not unexpected by the gas companies, and the men had hardly walked out of the New York Gas Works when fifty-four Italians and Swiss took their places. This act roused up the ire of the strikers, and they threatened to annihilate the Italian street-sweepers in the neighborhood, but the prompt arrival of a detachment of police preserved the peace. Strong details of police are stationed in and around the gas-works and prevent the strikers from gathering in the neighborhood, and they are kept constantly moving. Up till evening no fights had taken place. Bunks and cooking-ranges have been erected in the works where the strike occurred, so that the men have no occasion to leave the premises. The strike is for eight hours and $3.25 a day for stokers, and $2.50 for helpers.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Probabilities—Rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather will probably continue during Sunday in the South Atlantic States, and with cloudy weather in the Eastern Gulf States. Falling temperature, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain will prevail in the Southwest. The areas of low barometer in the Lake region and in West Virginia will very generally diminish, and possibly disappear. Easterly winds veering to southerly will prevail in the Middle States and Southern New England, with generally clearing weather. Southwesterly winds will veer to west and northwest over Lake Erie, the Upper Lakes, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, with falling temperature and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. Cold northerly winds will continue in the Northwest, and will extend southward over Missouri and possibly into Texas.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Oswego, and Rochester.

FIRES.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—A fire, yesterday, destroyed the building occupied by Judge Hawley and others. Loss, not severe.

WARDSVILLE, Ont., April 5.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the principal portion of the business portion of the village. Loss, $50,000.

COLUMBUS, S. C., April 5.—On the night of the 1st inst., several stores were burned at Walhalla, and last night the Western Union Telegraph and Southern Express offices, depot, and adjacent stores in Winnesboro were burned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 5.—The dwelling house of David Ritchie, a prominent farmer of the north part of Eden, in LaSalle County, caught fire this morning in some manner not known to your correspondent, and speedily burned down. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

BURLINGTON, Wis., April 5.—Blake's Hotel, near the depot at this place, was burned to the ground between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday. The furniture was mostly saved. The loss on the building is $3,500; insurance, $1,000 each in the Imperial and Manhattan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., April 5.—A large fire occurred in this city early this morning, by which a factory and several houses were destroyed. The Burnside Hospital for Women took fire also, but the inmates escaped or were removed, and the building finally saved after the roof had been badly burned. Owing to a favorable wind, a conflagration was prevented. The loss is estimated at over $30,000. The cause is said to be lightning, but it is not known positively, as the fire broke out at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Railroad News.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5.—The Cairo & Fulton Railroad place an engine on the road south of this city monthly.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—The Pennsylvania Railway Company propose to spend $19,000,000 in this State during the present year. The principal portion of this amount will be expended in laying additional tracks between this city and Philadelphia. The work of grading for the new tracks has been already commenced.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Gilbert Elevated Railroad has completed a contract for building five miles of double track by the middle of October.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, the Engineer read his report, showing 131 miles of the southern division completed, and arrangements made to commence laying the track on the western line within thirty days. A request was received from the Italian Emigration Committee that the Company employ the emigrants in their charge.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Senators Schurz and Bogy, Congressmen Wells, Stanard, and Stone, United States Architect Mullett, several prominent railway engineers, Capt. Eads, Chief Engineer of the Bridge Company, Dr. Taussig, President of the Tunnel Company, George Bain, and other gentlemen, held a consultation to-day relative to connecting the railroads centering here with the new Post-Office building, by means of widening or otherwise modifying the tunnel now in process of construction between the bridge and the proposed Union Railroad depot. Two plans were presented which were fully discussed, one of which, with a few modifications, met with the approval of Col. Bangs, Government Superintendent of the Postal Service. The gentlemen present were unanimously of opinion that the connection between the tunnel railway tracks and the new Post-Office is entirely practicable, and that such connection will be a great advantage to citizens of the city and the postal service.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Gen. Juan Luna, of the military forces of Sonora, visited Cachise's reservation for the purpose of a better understanding with the Chieftain about the raids on Mexican territory. There is no report of the result of the interview.

It is reported here that Gen. Crook will hover along the Mexican frontier with a large force to prevent, if possible, Apache raids into Mexico.

The epizootic is abating in Los Angeles, but is still prevalent in Arizona.

Advices from Prescott, March 29, state that Maj. Brown's command struck the Apaches at Touto basin, killed thirty-eight warriors, and captured seventeen squaws. The Apaches are frightened. Many surrendered at Camp Verde.

Owing to the prevalence of the epizootic the troops operate principally on foot.

Cachise continues his raids in Mexico.

The Pinal and Arivaipa Apaches are restless on their reservation. It is believed that Cachise is stirring them up.

The jury in the case of Lander Quint against Laura D. Fair, gave the plaintiff $2,900 fee for defending her murder trial.

A dispatch from Bakersfield, Cal., says, a young man, McCrea, had an altercation with Bennett Briggs, and shot him dead with a Spencer rifle. The same bullet struck J. P. Stillwell, an old and well-known citizen. He died in a short time. The murderer made his escape.

Probable Child Murder.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 5.—At Cedar Falls, Iowa, this forenoon, a little child about 3 weeks old, was found drowned in the Cedar River. The body was lodged in some brush. Last night a man, woman, and child stopped at a hotel in Cedar Falls, took supper, and went north on the Illinois Central Railroad. The hotel-keeper recognized the child as the one with the man and woman who took supper at his hotel last night.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—Judge McKean informed the Bar this morning that no case in equity would be heard by the Court, inasmuch as a jury trial on the law side of the Court could not be had except the parties agree until Congress aids and corrects the judicial affairs. The decision works a great hardship, but is apparently unavoidable.

The forty-third general Conference of the Saints commences to-morrow at the Tabernacle. The attendance will likely be large. The city is quite full of people from various parts of the Territory. Many leading members of the church are present.

NEW YORK.

New Phase in the Goodrich Murder Case—Samana Bay Improvements—Condition of the Bull's Head Bank—Movements of President Grant.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—The newest phase of the Goodrich mystery is that James W. Knox, a prisoner confined in the Brooklyn Jail on the charge of forgery, claims to have information that would result in the detection of the murderer, but he refuses to disclose it unless the charge against himself shall be dismissed. Knox was for four years on the New York police.

It is rumored that President Williamson, of the Bull's Head Bank, has been arrested on an indictment found by the Grand Jury. The Receiver reports that after the depositors shall have been paid, there will remain about $40,000 out of over $250,000, to represent the capital and surplus of the bank. The Receiver says that the money was taken by some one in the bank or who had access to the books. New Directors were chosen last evening.

Assistant Cashier D. Merritt and Receiving Teller James S. Peck, of the Bull's Head Bank, were taken, to-day, before District Attorney Phelps. Merritt was committed without bail, and Peck, after a long examination before Judge Sutherland, was held in default of $80,000 to answer. The District Attorney thought $100,000 should be fixed in the case of Peck, but finally accepted $80,000. Both the accused were removed to the Tombs.

The Coroner's investigation into the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn was continued to-day. A policeman testified to seeing a woman of dark complexion, about Valentine's Day, in the basement of the house with Goodrich. Charles S. Green testified to being employed by Goodrich to help him out of a scrape with a woman. He met a woman named Amy Snow on the night of the 17th of February, in Goodrich's house, and ordered her out. She refused, and on Goodrich's coming in, struck him, and called him a devil, and threw something at him, whereupon Goodrich left. The woman stayed in the house all night. She went away in the morning, meeting Goodrich at the ferry and going to New York with him. The witness afterward learned that she occupied one of Goodrich's houses in the block where the murder occurred. She originally came from the Woman's Home, and that he was going to make a decent woman of her. The deceased never spoke of a secret marriage with Amy Snow. If Goodrich gave her $3,000 she would leave the house, and remarked that if not, she would get square with him. She, in company with Mr. Goodrich at the Brooks Hotel, registered herself as Kate Stoddard. After some unimportant testimony the investigation was adjourned subject to the call of the Coroner.

Bella Simmons and Agnes Burgess, wives of the check-raisers and forgers in prison at Brooklyn, have been arrested for supplying material with which their husbands made the attempt to escape.

The Legislative Committee to investigate Erie Railroad affairs to-day examined President Watson. He stated that, before the Legislature assembled, persons insinuated that legislation favorable to the road could be obtained by a proper use of money. He declined to pay money for the purpose, and could not give the names, as the persons only conveyed their ideas by nods and winks and grimaces. He told the Committee of the New Jersey Legislature, who waited on him with intimations, that their services could be secured; that he would submit to no black-mailing, and would rather spend the money to put them in the penitentiary. He considered the rolling stock, franchise, and capital of the Erie Road worth $100,000,000.

A Mr. English, owner of an insurance journal, is now in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $40,000 bail, in a suit for libel, instituted by the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He regards the bail excessive, and has petitioned the Legislature for relief. That body has appointed a committee to examine into the affair, and to-day, at the jail, English himself gave testimony, stating he had not applied to the courts for relief on the ground that the Judges were in league with his prosecutor, who had control of large sums of money.

The Samana Bay Company have purchased a new steamer for the Samana waters. It is proposed to construct thirteen wharves, a mile long and 700 feet wide, capable of accommodating in the basin thus formed twenty large steamers. A number of warehouses will be also erected.

President Grant will attend the anniversary festival of the Army of the Potomac at New Haven on the 16th instant, and on the next day will visit Gov. Newell, in Hartford, and on the 18th will probably go to St. Louis.

The entertainment given to President Grant and his family at Delmonico's, by Mr. Henry Clews, did not terminate till 2 o'clock this morning.

Counsel for Nixon, the murderer, now under sentence of death, is preparing a bill of exceptions, to obtain a stay of proceeding and writ of error. Nixon says that he had a row with Clarke, one of the jurors, some time ago, and that the latter was prejudiced against him.

Edward Doran, of 507 Greenwich street, died this morning from injuries received in a fight with Robert Smith, the other evening.

Wm. E. Farnam detected burglars in his store, in Newtown, L. I., this morning. A rapid exchange of pistol shots followed, and Farnam was wounded twice slightly and one of the burglars fatally.

The Cubans in this city have formed a new organization styled "Los Amigos Cubanos," which will be composed only of known patriots, great care being taken to elude many who formerly boasted of being members of the disbanded Junta.

Deaths for the past week, 541; an increase of 22.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A Board of Fire Underwriters was formed in Brooklyn to-day, with Dwight Johnson, of the Fireman's, as President, and A. B. Thorne, of the Ætna, as Secretary.

The Custom-House authorities to-day seized $60,000 worth of assorted merchandise intended for the Red River settlement.

Benjamin Strickland, of Spartanburg County, S. C., who has just finished a year in the Albany Penitentiary for participating in Ku-Klux outrages, was sent home by the Panama steamer to-day.

The Seventh Cavalry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., April 5.—Companies D and G of the Seventh United States Cavalry arrived in this city this morning, on the steamer City of Chester. They were under the command of Capt. G. B. Weer, of company D. From the officers of these companies we learn that Companies L and M will arrive to-night on the Emma Elliott. Companies E and K are expected on the Grand Tower to-morrow night, and G and C on Monday evening. From Lieut. Wallace of company M, we learn that D and I are to attend the boundary surveying party after reaching the West, and that the other companies will go to Yankton, Dakotah Territory. They expect active service during the coming summer. All together about one thousand men will rendezvous here, and from this place will go via the Illinois Central Railroad to Sioux City, thence on horse-back to Dacotah.

Creditors' Meeting.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., April 5.—At a meeting of the creditors of E. S. Scranton & Co., in this city, to-day, S. E. Merwin, trustee, stated that there was charged to the profit and loss account since Jan. 1, losses to the amount of $478,000, to which must be added almost worthless real estate to the amount of $152,000. The overdrafts in keeping with the real estate amount to $113,000, and in cash items of little or no value to the amount of $70,000, making a grand total of $813,000. The liabilities to creditors amount to $600,000. The feeling against the firm is very strong. It is doubtful whether anything whatever can be realized for the creditors.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A little boy 6 years of age, a son of Mrs. Force, of Plymouth, Ind., in attempting to get on a wagon, loaded with a very heavy stick of timber, yesterday, fell, the wagon passing across his chest, crushing him to death instantly.

Peter Murray, brother of A. D. Murray, of Peru, and clerk in the boot and shoe department of their store, died in that city, about noon yesterday, within a few minutes after he first complained of feeling ill. He is supposed to have died of apoplexy.

Ice in the Hudson at Albany Point started last night, but stopped soon, having gorged below. The boat-house of the Mutual Club was carried away.

Two Fatal Shooting Affrays.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—About 10 o'clock last night a shooting affray in Chelsea, in the northern portion of this city, which resulted in the death of John Newell at the hands of R. W. Coleman, his brother-in-law. It seems that Newell, who was dissipated, had written a letter to his father-in-law, Keel, a wealthy merchant, telling him that, if he did not give him $1,000 by noon yesterday, he would kill him. And last night Mr. Keel, accompanied by his son, Sam and Coleman, found Newell opposite their house, when the latter drew a repeater and shot him a number of times. Newell, in his dying declaration, admitted threatening the life of Keel, but says Coleman was hired to kill him.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—Robert H. Coleman, who, it is alleged, shot Newell, in Chelsea, last night, accompanied by John Keel, aged 15, surrendered themselves to Sheriff Doyle to-day, and was committed to jail. The latter states he shot Newell with a doubled-barrel shot gun while Newell was advancing on him with a knife. They will be brought before Judge Ray on Monday morning for examination.

Last Thursday two men employed in Koen's nursery, four miles east of this city, had an altercation which resulted in one of them, Morris J. Bowers, shooting the other, James Patterson, causing his death in a few hours. Patterson had been discharged from the nursery and accused Bowers of being the cause, and attacked him with a pruning-knife. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. Patterson was from Philadelphia and is well connected, his uncle being President of one of the National Banks of that city.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAVANNAH POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The special agent of the Post-Office Department, who has investigated the condition of the Savannah Post-Office, finds a deficiency in the institution of $3,000. The old incumbent has been removed, and he will be held to a strict responsibility for his accounts. The Department severely censures his management of the postal money-order business.

THE NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE.

Ex-Postmaster Lowell, of New Orleans, recently removed, is found to be in arrears to the Government in the sum of about $25,000. Lowell now figures very prominently in New Orleans as a Republican politician, and is a member of the Kellogg Legislature. From his well-known impecuniosity, the Post-Office Department does not expect to receive anything.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

It is given out at the Internal Revenue Department that the recent law of Congress, abolishing the office of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, will be put into operation the 20th of May next, and at that time the services of all the Assessors, 230 in number, and the Assistants, about 1,200, will be dispensed with. The law provides that it shall go into effect on or before the 1st of July next, and the Commissioner has selected the 20th of May as the most convenient time.

Your correspondent called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Douglass, today, and asked what changes would be made under the reorganization of his department, particularly in the Northwest. He said that the reconstruction would be of the simplest character; that in May the Assessors would go out and the Collectors retain their places, and do the work both of assessment and collection. No changes were at this time proposed except those already made and declared by the President's nominations. There are statements current here, however, that Douglass will go out of office very soon, and be succeeded by an ex-Senator.

MORTON ON CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

It is said by friends of Senator Morton that his views in regard to the relations of Canada, England, and the United States, which have been mentioned by various journals in connection with the resolution he introduced recently, does not contemplate reciprocity in trade, nor urge annexation; but incidentally, in the discussion of his resolutions, he will show the commercial and other advantages to all parties of Canadian independence. A similar resolution passed Congress in 1857.

[To the Associated Press.]

FINANCIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Treasury balances to-day were: Currency, $23,050,003.27; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $24,635,000; coin, including $23,420,500 in coin certificates, $70,423,590.50; legal tenders outstanding, $358,682,468.

INDIAN MURDERS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated Lawrence, Kan., April 1, reporting that he had received unofficial information from the Indians of the murder, on the 20th ult., of four of Darling's surveying party on Cimarron River, 125 miles southwest of Arkansas City; and that he had directed a thorough investigation to be made. It was presumed that the murder was committed by a small band of Kiowas and Mexicans led by "White Horse." The Superintendent adds: "We have further information from Agent Miles that 17 Cheyennes, on returning from the Utes in New Mexico, were surprised in camp by United States soldiers, fired upon and two of them were killed, and three so severely wounded as to be unable to return." A letter from Arkansas City, Kan., states it was supposed another surveying party of eight persons had been murdered by the Indians.

A telegram from Wichita asks that troops be permitted to go in search of this surveying party.

FOUND GUILTY.

Tom Wright, the murderer of Rozerski, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was out 15 minutes.

"Wage-Laborers" in Massachusetts.

From the Christian Union.

Wishing to find out the number and average earnings of the "wage-laborers" in Massachusetts, Gen. Oliver and his deputy have made a thorough study of the United States census report of 1870, and have based elaborate calculations upon the figures therein given. It seems that there were then reported in Massachusetts about 550,000 male persons above the age of 10, and that about 450,000 of these had specified occupations. More than 320,000 of these are included in the tables of wages given by the Labor Bureau; besides about 90,000 women and girls, out of 128,000 put down in the census report as having some occupation. There are, therefore, more than 400,000 employed persons, whose wages and earnings are averaged in the volume before us. The general result is that, of skilled laborers, the men get, 280 working days in the year, average earnings of $536⅓; the women earn, in the same time, $267 each; and the children earn $151; the average annual earnings, for all persons, being somewhat more than $308. The unskilled laborers fall below this rate, and earn (the men) only $422 a year—no figures being given for women in these employments. It must be remembered that these sums are all estimates or the result of computation. Whenever the actual earnings are returned, they are generally higher than these figures. For example, carpenters are set down as earning less than $600, but one in Fitchburg, who returns his exact wages, gives $962.50 for 275 days—the table showing only 262 days as the average working time. Laborers are set down as earning less than $400, but one who returns his wages gives $360 besides board—equal to at least $460. In the same family one boy is a plumber's apprentice, and earns $260 a year, almost twice what the table allows him, which is $135 only; and a second boy, whose occupation is not specified, earns $182, though the average of the table would give him but $151. From these instances, and for other reasons that might be given, we conclude that the average earnings as computed by the Bureau are at least 20 per cent too low.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, April 5.—Nine cars of stock were thrown from the track near Morrison, Ill., last night, and delayed the Chicago train six hours. No one was injured.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 5.—Peter Vogel, the fireman who was injured in the railroad accident last night, sustained such severe internal injuries that his recovery is doubtful. The engine, by the force of the collision with the rock, which weighed five or six tons, was thrown six feet in the air, and turned completely upside down in the river. But for the breaking of the coupling-link between the locomotive and the baggage-car, the whole train would have been precipitated into the river, entailing a fearful loss of life.

The Tide to the West.

OMAHA, Neb., April 5.—The tide of immigration through Omaha to the West continues unabated, and has never been equaled since the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. The actual number of passengers leaving Omaha by express trains for the past six days, as shown by the records of the Union Pacific General Ticket Office here, is 875, and by the emigrant and colony trains 1,000, for the Pacific slope, with nearly as many for the Platte Valley, in this State, Colorado, and Utah.

Ocean Steamship News.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arrived—Steamer Batavia from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—Arrived—The steamship Wisconsin from New York for Liverpool.

President Grant.

LEBANON, Pa., April 5.—President Grant and party arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and are the guests of G. D. Coleman.

CHICAGO TO ST. PAUL.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

The History of A Great Corporation.

Its Growth and Present Condition.

Mileage and Earnings---Management and Future Prospects.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway had a very small beginning. Its origin was in the plodding days when Henry Dodge was Territorial Governor of Wisconsin. One of his last official acts was to approve the charter of the Lake Michigan & Mississippi Railroad Company. Its incorporators could not decide upon its western terminus until the year following, when they concluded that Cassville, on the Mississippi, would be a good place to put in the bumpers. Their enterprise started a rival, which first proposed to run from Milwaukee to Prairieville, in Waukesha County, then lengthened out to Madison, and, in 1850, stretched, in calculation, to the Mississippi, and was pretentiously styled the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company. These were

WISCONSIN'S PIONEER ATTEMPTS,

and were nothing more. Still they were the modest beginning of the now far-extending Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. But with the present grand result the projectors of the little stub line to Waukesha are not to be credited. Their most enlarged idea did not take in St. Paul. The Mississippi bounded their ambition. How to get to *it* was a poser. And how they eventually did, the victimized farmers along the route have particular interest in telling.

A hard knot of politicians controlled the State when William A. Barstow governed it, from 1851 to 1854. They were doubly corrupt. It was their wont to sell out at a moderate price to the first bidder, then surrender to a second party at a considerable advance. They affiliated with the original railroad clique. Among them were Byron Kilbourne, Moses Kneeland, Edwin H. Goodrich and others, who to the deluded farmers of Southern Wisconsin became "to memory dear" by the significant appellation of

"BARSTOW AND THE FORTY THIEVES."

An influential few belonged to the "praying band;" and affecting stories are yet related how Deacon Clinton assembled the confiding farmers, led the solemn way to the "meetin houses," took fervent part in the exercises, and, under the subduing influence of kindred devotion, secured mortgages of the best farms in exchange for stock of the projected railroads to LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien. Whether the special incidents are slightly fictitious or not, the result is a ruinous fact. Farmers who were prospering slowly, but surely, caught the mania for railroads. The running of a line through or adjacent to their farms they innocently imagined would give them a "short cut" to abundant wealth. The proceeding, moreover, had the sanction of law. So they trustfully mortgaged their farms to build the roads. Never were fond expectations more bitterly disappointed. After years of sickening shilly-shallying policy, the farmers were given the roads in exchange for their farms. For the law had been relentlessly executed; and scores of toiling men, who, coming to Wisconsin when it *was* a wilderness, had made their particular sections "blossom as the rose," were despoiled of their homesteads and reduced to beggary. They had given first mortgages in exchange for stock of the Milwaukee & LaCrosse and the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroads; and as the "forty experts" made no honest effort to build the roads, but coolly disposed of the mortgages in New York, the victimized farmers, receiving no return therefor, were sold out of house and home. Wisconsin's history presents no darker, more unredeeming chapter. Upon the perpetrators of the shameless fraud curses loud and bitter, for many years, were heaped; and, amid ill-suppressed detestation, the roads struggled into a precarious existence. Meantime, little stub lines had been running—into debt. Upon one of them—from Milwaukee to Waukesha—Conductor S. S. Merrill collected tickets so satisfactorily, that, after doing like service on the Watertown road, he was promoted to the management of the combined roads that, for the last half a dozen years, he has so ably and successfully operated.

IN THE DARKEST PERIOD—

about 1850—Alexander Mitchell first came in sight as a railroad "head-light." In conjunction with Hans Crocker and Byron Kilbourn, he secured a charter to construct a road from Milwaukee through Portage City to LaCrosse. Nothing much was done upon it at the time; but, years afterward, it came into very opportune play. In 1852 the project was revived by the granting of a charter to the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. The Governor, Leonard J. Farwell, Edward H. Goodrich, and Levi Blossom were among the incorporators. Two years' life gave it strength enough to take in the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac & Green Bay Railroad Company, and the Legislature was so pleased with the process that encouraging authority was promptly given both the LaCrosse and the Milwaukee & Horicon Companies to purchase or swallow any company within their capacity. Whereupon the LaCrosse Company speedily gobbled up the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.

THESE INITIATORY STEPS

were all of date prior to 1858, which year is somewhat memorable, because, in its October month, the first through train from Milwaukee entered LaCrosse. To this enterprise the admirers of Byron Kilbourne say he gave his energies, fortune, and life.

For a time Col. Goodrich ran the road. Soon, however, a split ensued, right in the middle. Hostile factions controlled the east and west ends. Eventually their dispute went into the courts, and a sale was ordered. This the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad thought was a splendid opportunity to secure the Milwaukee, or east end, at a bargain. For it they sacrificed $400,000. Jay Cooke was one of them. Eminent legal talent assured them the title would be perfectly clear, during which proceedings the western end people took advantage of the charter granted the year before, and built a road from Portage City, through Watertown, into Milwaukee, before the eastern end men got their eyes open. This turned the tables upon the latter, and left them in the lurch with a stub line. Then Pennsylvania, Jay Cooke & Co., squirmed badly, and begged for a return of the $400,000. But they never saw the snug sum in all its rounded fullness again. After much pleading and counter-pleading, a compromise was effected, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad escaped tolerably well, but minus the lucrative northwestern connection they aimed at securing.

THE PLAY WAS SHARP,

but unprofitable, except to a few of the winners. Finally, the cry for justice impelled the Legislature to take the part of the aggrieved farmers against the railroad interest. With this merciful intent, a law was enacted in 1861, appropriating certain lands embraced in the old LaCrosse Company's grant, to the relief of the suffering mortgagors; and, three years later, another law required the Company to set apart 12 per cent of its annual gross earnings to form a sinking fund out of which to reimburse the sufferers. The former measure did yield partial relief,—in some cases 60 per cent,—but the other was defeated by the managers claiming that the roads did not pay expenses. This deplorable condition resulted in the Court declaring the roads bankrupt, and placing them in the hands of Receivers. In which move the political influence so long potent came again into successful play in securing the appointment of Selah Chamberlain as Receiver of the LaCrosse, and Hans Crocker, of the Horicon Road. It was virtually a reinstatement of the former regime, sanctioned by law. Chamberlain was a contractor, who accumulated some surplus cash in Ohio, which he invested to such excellent advantage in railroads across Wisconsin, that, for several years past, his returns have shown him to be a millionaire. He built the LaCrosse and a few Minnesota roads with considerable profit to himself.

CROCKER DID EVEN BETTER.

Somewhat famous as a lawyer, he had ingratiated himself into railroad favor by his successful pleading—a specialty that has since earned him the distinction of lobbyist-extraordinary to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The first year of his Receivership was a fruitful one. The great Northwest brought forth most abundantly. Richly the earnings poured in, and were quietly deposited in Alexander Mitchell's bank, whereupon the sagacious Scotchman used the funds in buying up the bonds of the Company at a time when a little of the "ready" went a long way in unpopular stock. Similar cautious "deals" gave them possession of the LaCrosse Road; and, trying the same game on the Prairie du Chien, when Myers and Spencer controlled the road, those worthies were enabled to retire a few hundred thousands better off after the famous "corner" which jumped its stock from far below par to 270.

During this memorable epoch, E. H. Goodrich managed the LaCrosse Road in a way peculiarly his own. He ran it and the bank together. The latter came out ahead always. It had the inside track, thus: The road was said to be doing a losing business, and, from out its depleted treasury, the employes were compensated in scrip. This the officers bought in, and the bank discounted at 15 or 20 per cent of its face value.

IN THIS DRIVELING WAY

the Company weathered along until 1865, in the early summer of which year the chief officers warned Division Superintendent Atkins not to buy up any August scrip, because the Company could not pay the interest on its bonds, and would have to go into bankruptcy. Upon the eve of the threatened day of disaster, Alexander Mitchell came to the front and promised relief. Russell Sage, the New York President, could procure no more money. Reduced to beggary, the Directors tendered the Presidency to Mr. Mitchell, whose acceptance was conditioned upon S. S. Merrill's consenting to manage the road; for, though knowing well how to conduct a bank successfully, he sagely admitted that he knew nothing about running a railroad. Still, if Merrill would assume the management, Mr. Mitchell agreed not only to provide for the interest due, but would also put on new rolling stock, and place the road in good running order. Accompanying this offer was the tender of a handsome salary. Merrill was in a quandary. Angus Smith, the Milwaukee elevator king, had just appointed him General Manager of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, at a salary of $5,000; and, going there over the head of Superintendent Newell (now President of the Illinois Central), the latter indignantly resigned. Receiving the better offer, the perplexed S. S. M. telegraphed Angus Smith, then in New York, asking to be released from his engagement, which was denied him. Nevertheless Mr. Merrill assumed the management he has ever since so successfully retained.

COMING FROM MINNESOTA,

he knew of the immeasurable quantities of wheat there awaiting transportation. Up to his accession, the Milwaukee & St. Paul cars had been running empty. Quietly he went to work and arranged for enormous wheat shipments. The assurance he gave was laconic: "Send on the wheat, and, when we settle up, I will make the rates satisfactory." It came in such continuous volume as had never before been witnessed; and, in the few remaining months of the year, the road earned more than during all the preceding portion. The exhibit was most gratifying. Prior to this, the leaders in the new movement had obtained the charter of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, under which title the corporation has since been carried on. Encouraged by success, they quietly bought up a majority of the depreciated Prairie du Chien Railroad stock, and, securing control at the election of 1868, merged it with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. About the same time they cast a longing eye upon the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, but

WILLIAM B. OGDEN,

ever on the alert, chanced to be glancing furtively in the same direction. The road was mainly owned by the Barneys, of New York. An engagement with them to discuss the terms of sale was made for noon of a certain Monday, hearing of which on the Saturday preceding, the enterprising Wm. B. made a similar appointment for two hours earlier, took the afternoon train for the metropolis, arrived on Monday a. m., and closed the bargain for the Northwestern Company nearly an hour before the St. Paul people found they were "sold." This transfer carried with it the LaCrosse, Trempeleau & Prescott Railroad,—30 miles, from Winona Junction to Winona,—over which the St. Paul Company has since regularly paid toll to the Northwestern Company for the privilege of running through trains between Milwaukee and St. Paul. It was to avoid this tribute that the St. Paul Company so strenuously labored, during the recent session of the Wisconsin Legislature, to secure a change of

THE BRIDGE LOCATION AT LA CROSSE.

The Government Engineers fixed the location within the city limits. The St. Paul Road wanted it four miles north. With a bridge at their desired point, connection would be made on the west bank of the Mississippi with their River Road, giving them an unbroken route through to St. Paul.

The old rivalries so gratified the citizens of Wisconsin that their representative Solons decreed, in 1869, that neither Company should lease, operate, or purchase any portion of the railway of the other, nor become interested in their respective stocks. Not that legislative enactments were needed to perpetuate the jealousies, for the geography of the lines had made them natural rivals. Every advantageous move made by one was bitterly opposed or checkmated by the other. When the Northwestern Company endeavored to secure the shore line to Milwaukee, an injunction and obstacles innumerable were interposed; and, not until Mr. Mitchell had received Northwestern influence in the passage of a particular measure at Madison was the lease allowed to be consummated.

HENRY KEEP'S DEATH

gave Alexander Mitchell the double Presidency, pro tem. That he did not expect to retain the double charge was evidenced by his never passing over the Northwestern Road, as custom prescribes on accession to power. During his tenure of office, however, an unsuccessful attempt to work the lines in harmony was made. When he stepped out, on Mr. Tracy's incoming, the contest was renewed with increasing vigor. Hitherto the two lines had jointly constituted the through route from Chicago to St. Paul. The Northwestern began to perfect its connection with the West Wisconsin Railway, at Elroy. This effected, the Chicago would be independent of the Milwaukee Road. The early possibility forced a like policy upon the St. Paul Company; hence the construction of their extension to this city—one result of which has been the prefix of "Chicago" to the St. Paul Company's now imposing name.

MANNER OF SECURING NEW LINES.

The President, Vice-President, and a select few of the Directors constitute a construction company. Their approved method is, to construct a new railroad, and sell it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at an advance upon cost. This is the share bondholders are privileged to have in all new enterprises. In this way the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President; Russell Sage, Vice-President; Selah Chamberlain, N. A. Cowdry, and Fred P. James, Directors, have individually made a great deal of money out of a road whose stockholders are strangers to the sight of a respectable dividend. In this way the 85 miles between Milwaukee and Chicago were constructed by the Wisconsin Union Railroad Company, to be handed over to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at an appreciable advance upon cost, though the extraordinary tightness of the money market last fall and winter prevented them from making any large profit on the job. Thus the construction company is found to work more advantageously than the railway. This is the "Credit Mobilier" method of building railways; and, in one shape or another, is the common method of modern railway construction. Several of the

BRANCH ROADS

are operated by lease, purchase, or contract.

For the twenty miles of road connecting Ripon with Oshkosh, a rental of 35 per cent of the gross earnings is paid.

For the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, now running from Hastings, Minn., to Carver, Minn., forty-eight miles, and projected twenty-seven miles beyond, a rental is paid of $1,500 per mile per annum of finished road.

The last important purchase included the attractive "River Road," between LaCrescent, opposite LaCrosse, and St. Paul—a distance of 130 miles. The price was £800,000 sterling, payable in London in the year 1902, at 7 per cent interest.

Of the $4,000,000 capital stock of the Western Union Railroad, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company own more than $1,000,000 (more than one-half, thus securing control of the 200½ miles of road owned by that non-dividend paying company.

The lines owned, leased, and operated by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company are thus enumerated:

LINES IN OPERATION AND OWNED.

	Miles.
Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien	193
Milton to Monroe	42
N. McGregor to St. Paul	212
Mendota to Minneapolis	9
Conover to Decorah	10
Calmar to Algona	125
Austin to Mason City	40
Milwaukee to LaCrosse	196
Watertown to Madison	37
Milwaukee to Portage	95
Horicon to Berlin and Winneconne	58
LaCrescent to St. Paul	130
Milwaukee to Chicago	85
Total miles owned	1,233

RAILROADS OPERATED AND CONTROLLED.

Ripon to Oshkosh	19
Madison to Portage	39
Hastings to Carver	48
Western Union R. R.	303
	408
Total miles owned and operated	1,641

Until the recent completion of the line to Chicago, this vast system of railway was exclusively tributary to Milwaukee. With that city its interests were closely identical. It was, essentially, a home institution. And, though the meat upon which this Cæsar fed, that it had grown so great, would not bear investigation, of late years it had contributed so materially to the growth of Milwaukee that everything else was lost sight of in the glamour of subsequent greatness. Their view of the matter was strikingly seen in the land-grant skirmish, which made the Wisconsin Legislature memorable. The rival Northwestern was stigmatized as a "foreign corporation," while the Milwaukee & St. Paul was extolled as the only road that fostered home interests; also, that it annually contributed $140,000 to the State Treasury,—more than all other roads combined. These arguments were potent with a local legislation, and decided the question in favor of the St. Paul Company.

THE STING OF DEFEAT

was not so keenly felt by the Northwestern Company's lobby, because of counterbalancing victories on a larger scale. Immediately after the deciding vote, its representative man thus accosted Hans Crocker and John W. Cary, the head-lobbyists of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company:

"In any land-grabbing, thieving, rascally scheme, we acknowledge you can beat us; but when you come down to a fair, honest, manly game of 'old sledge,' we can clean you out any time."

And it was so, for, at one sitting, their champion "old sledger" had taken over $60 out of their pockets in $5 driblets; and even when the veteran John C. Gault came and took a hand in, the "Sage of Megnaugo" eventually came out ahead.

WHAT THE LAND GRANT IMPOSES.

The bestowal of this variously-estimated land grant imposes on the St. Paul Company numerous obligations. Their claim to it was that the old Milwaukee & LaCrosse Railroad was built sixty-one miles—from Portage City to Tomah—on the original land-grant reservation. Within the present year, they are required to construct sixty miles of railroad on the surveyed line between Lake St. Croix, Lake Superior, about 240 miles. They also agreed to extend their Monroe branch to Shullsburg, Wis., across the Mineral Point Railroad, with the ultimate intention of striking the Mississippi at or near Dubuque. But the winning card was their proposition to build a railroad from some point on the Mississippi River below Lake Pepin by way of Durand or Mondovia and Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls and Menomonee, Wis., a distance of about 90 miles, thus furnishing over 100 miles of railroad more than required by the original Land Grant act. Already they have agents looking over the ground, appraising it, and within six days of the passage of the bill, they must file their acceptance of the grant, together with security for the building of the road, or submit to a forfeiture. At present the matter is in abeyance, and probably not until near the expiration of the time, will it be decided whether or no the road shall be built.

CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was never renowned for its superb condition. The portions between Chicago and Milwaukee and La Crosse and St. Paul, however, are good. During last year about 7,000 tons of rerolled iron were put in track, but the ties and substructure are defective. To place the road in unexceptionable order would require about 50 per cent of new iron and track material. The bridges and culverts are in excellent condition, having been well kept up. The road from McGregor up through Minnesota to St. Paul is very cheaply built, and has never given indication of paying the interest upon its cost. The rolling-stock of the line is admirably maintained, and the machine and car shops are in excellent condition. The Prairie du Chien and the LaCrosse lines run through a thickly-settled, populous country, commanding an excellent local business and contributing very materially to the growth of Milwaukee.

THE EARNINGS

of the 1,121 miles of the Milwaukee & St. Paul property vary from $400 to $600 per mile, according to the business offered. When it is remembered that the Erie, Lake Shore and other Eastern lines seldom fall below $1,400 or $1,600 per mile, it will be seen that this property, though immense, is not remarkably remunerative as yet. Its earnings have never footed up $9,000,000 a year, with the Western Union Railroad included, while the Northwestern, with about the same mileage, approximates $12,000,000.

THE HEAD CENTRE.

Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, is the nominal head of the St. Paul Company, but the mandates emanate from the Vice President, Russell Sage, the reputed possessor of $6,000,000 more or less, probably more. From his New York office issue the instructions that shape the policy of the road. These S. S. Merrill, the General Manager, carries out to the letter. In the actual operation of the road he is untrammeled; and, whenever a question involving numerous details comes before the Executive Committee, in New York, it is summarily referred to the General Manager. In his duties Mr. Merrill is assisted by the genial John C. Gault, whose connection with the Northwestern was so long and agreeable, that it seems difficult to associate him with any other enterprise. Mr. Mitchell is President, not by virtue of his railroad agency, but because of his good name and strong bank. The business men are compelled to do business at his bank simply because it excels all competitors. The President of such an institution gives respectability to a railroad; therefore, aside from all other considerations, it pays to have the President of that bank put his name at the head of a corporation dependent for its prosperity upon the favor of the people.

THE FUTURE

of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is an attractive subject of speculation. Rumors are current that the Pennsylvania Company will, sooner or later, merge it into their mammoth system. This supposition is natural, because the St. Paul and Pennsylvania Companies join in depot accommodations at Chicago, and will exchange business. A traffic contract is, therefore, a matter of mutual advantage. Another reason is found in the fact that the Northwestern works with the Lake Shore system. But the most startling report is, that eminent capitalists, heavily interested in the Northwestern and St. Paul, purpose that the rivalry between the roads in the conduct of their business shall cease, by pooling the earnings and working, hereafter, in common. Stranger combinations than either of the foregoing have been made, but, in the interest of the public and of commerce, a consolidation between the rivals is not desirable. Intersecting, as they do, a territory richly productive and populous, the residents along their extensive lines will be best served by the continuation of a strong, healthy, fair competition.

THAT CAR OF OATS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the account given, in your paper of March 31, of the proceedings at the farmers' meeting at Oregon, Ogle County, you report a resolution passed in reference to charges on "one car oats, containing 692 bushels oats, *and 12 barrels poultry*," shipped by somebody at Pine Rock, Ogle County. Now, it may fairly be asked, How did the 12 barrels poultry come to be loaded in the car of oats? 692 bushels oats make a full car-load without 12 barrels poultry. Was it the intention to *smuggle* the 12 barrels poultry through without paying freight? If that was the intention, the shipper has evidently been beaten at his own game. That it was the intention, the figures indicate, as the freight is all charged to the oats, and nothing appears charged to the poultry. Now, the freight on 12 barrels poultry (estimated at about 2,400 pounds), at $1.50 per 100 (second-class freights), amounts to $36; so that, in place of losing $35.22, he made about 78 cents profit, but the oats must certainly have been of very bad quality, as good oats are worth from 55 to 59 cents in Lowell market, and have been for the last two months. Had the oats been of good quality, he would have made a good profit.

Fair play is a jewel. The railroads have many sins to answer for, but let justice be done all round. Yours, SIMPLICITY.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

MANTENO, April 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The stand taken by you upon the questions now agitating the public mind gives us assurance that the agricultural interests of the State are as dear to you as to us. It merits the approbation of thinking farmers, and is in strong contrast with the fulminations of demagogues, who are now and always ready to seize any movement to drag it down to destruction.

We see that our true interest lies in respect for the law; in diffusion of knowledge; in united efforts for radical reform.

With THE TRIBUNE, we now demand that the railroads shall regard the laws, and the laws shall be just. We ask a repeal of the odious "Protective" tariff iniquities; and that the Government shall be conducted with economy, and in the interest of the many. We still look to THE TRIBUNE, as heretofore, as our counselor and friend. G. C. M.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of President Watson and Auditor Dunan.

The following testimony has been given before the Erie Investigating Committee, in session at New York:

TESTIMONY OF P. H. WATSON.

P. H. Watson testified: I am President of the Erie Railway Company, and have been since last July; previous to this I had not been connected with it in any way; I am not acquainted with the circumstances attending its change of direction except by hearsay; I have learned more of them through the testimony which has been given before this Committee, than I had known previously from all other sources; I know nothing of money being used on that occasion, or who received it; the last dividend of the Company was declared on the 11th day of February, 1873; that dividend was at the rate of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, and 1¾ on the common; I do not remember the gross amount; that dividend was declared on the basis of my statement of the 31st of December, out of the earnings of the twelve months preceding. I do not know when the preceding statement was made. This is the only statement made during my administration. There was a statement made at the meeting of stockholders in July, but the books were not then made up, and it was merely an approximate estimate. It was very difficult indeed to make up this statement owing to the irregularity with which the books had previously been kept. The statement I made up had no reference to the July statement. It was made up from the books and papers of the office after a great deal of labor and investigation, because the books had not then been posted up. It had been impracticable to get them posted up, for it was only in October that I obtained a competent accountant; I would not have been willing to have declared the late dividend on anything but the profits of the road. I spent six weeks, working at night sometimes, and made a very painstaking investigation, and only declared it upon the fullest conviction that it was earned. I have made a change in the manner of keeping accounts since that time. I have tried to get the accounts in shape, so as to show how every dollar is paid; there is nothing paid out now which does not go upon the books showing the purpose for which it is paid. The construction and repair accounts were not properly kept before I came in; we have endeavored to make a clear separation of these. It seemed to be the view of everybody who was present at the annual meeting July last that if there was not more than one-half of 1 per cent, or a quarter of 1 per cent, saved on the common stock, it ought to be divided, and that the net earnings of the stockholders should not be applied to the construction of the road or to its enlargement; it seemed to be reasonable that it should be so, and therefore I resolved as soon as I could get a competent man to take a complete separation of what was expended for construction and for maintenance, and I have endeavored to make it; in so large a machine as the Erie road, in which there are about 16,000 employes, it will be seen that you cannot get it made out at once; by the cost of construction I mean in the substitution of an iron bridge for a wooden one, or of a stone culvert for a wooden culvert; the difference in the cost of the one over the other would be charged to the construction or capital account; so the substitution of steel rails for iron ones is a proper charge to the capital account—that is, the difference in value between them; the extension of the track for five, ten or twenty miles, or of sidings, were charge able to the capital account, &c. The replacement of worn-out rolling-stock would not be a charge on the capital account; but if it was an addition, then it would be chargeable, or if one of the old 30-foot passenger cars, which cost about $6,000, was replaced with a 60-foot car, at a cost of $24,000, then the difference between the $6,000 and the $24,000 is justly chargeable; I think, if there is an honest intention to make fair, straight accounts, there is no difficulty about it; it is a work of labor; there never has been anything of the kind before; I can get a statement of what has been charged to construction and what to repairs account, and submit it to the Committee, which will show how much was earned and how much it cost to earn a dollar; I will have it prepared by Monday; the business of the road has been better during the past twelve months than before, because we have been getting better rates and putting more of the money into the treasury; the receipts have been larger relative to the expenditures; this system of declaring dividends, if followed up from year to year, would increase the indebtedness of the Company so long as construction was going on as the road is being improved, enlarged, or extended on the same principle that capital would increase from the time that the first spadeful of earth was dug; if the road was complete before they began to work it, then there would be no additional charge for construction or capital; but capital will be increased so long as the road is improved, and the earnings would be divided among the stockholders; if the same stockholders see fit to buy a larger interest in the bonds of the Company, they might, or they might use the money as they liked. If there was an indefinite enlargement and extension of the road, it undoubtedly would be increased as the road is enlarged, extended, or improved in value—anything that would tend to enhance the value of the property, like a wing on a dwelling, for instance; if the Company should to-day represent $1 and there should be 5 cents improvement added to the road in addition to paying the annual dividend, that stock after that would represent $1.05 instead of $1.00; am acquainted in a general way with the Archer contract; he has not made any statement of the receipts and the profits that accrue to him individually; I have looked upon that contract as unsound, but I have looked upon it as a temporary matter only; I think the Company ought to do the business at much less cost; on coming in here I found a great many things that required change; Rome was not built in a day, and the Erie Railroad Company cannot be put in a good condition in a day; I have worked very diligently since I have been here, but there are a great many matters that I have not had an opportunity to investigate; I have endeavored to take them in the order of their importance, as near as I could judge; the contract with Bischoffsheim & Co. was made before I came in; there was probably a supplement to that contract executed after that time; my opinion of the rate of commission allowed to that firm is that for the service they performed to the Erie Railway Company, it was very slight indeed; if it was to be considered as simply 2½ per cent for the registering of those bonds, that would be excessive, but considering the whole service they rendered to the Company in advancing money—part of the time without any security, and some of the time without any considerable security—it was looked upon as a service of which hardly anybody else would have taken the risk, and I think the compensation they received, supposing they got 2½ per cent and the £80,000, would have been a good arrangement for the Erie Company to have made; no more advantageous contract could have been made at that time; I think Bischoffsheim did this for the money he could make out of it; it was a matter of earning money; he held a large amount of the stock, I suppose, and he probably expected to be benefited by the rise in its value; at the meeting of stockholders it was the general opinion of the gentlemen present that Bischoffsheim & Co. should be reimbursed for the amount they had expended in the interest of the Company, and in the Board of Directors the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, of which I was one, but there not being any bill of items we could not act, although we would have been willing to have audited any proper accounts; the amount they claimed to have expended was about 800,000; I think it would be a proper charge if the stockholders agreed to it; I think they have a right to do as they please with their own money; the amount of the securities paid back by Jay Gould was a little over $9,000,000; the actual cash value as I estimated it was between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000. I would furnish an inventory of the securities, but there are unsettled matters in connection with the property; there are several items.

TESTIMONY OF S. H. DUNAN.

Mr. Dunan, General Auditor of the Erie Railway, testified: I have general knowledge of the affairs of the Company; all the accounts pass through my office; the earnings of the road are classified under the heads of general freights, coal, mail, express, passenger, and miscellaneous; from the gross receipts is deducted the amount paid to foreign roads connecting with the Erie, losses in transit, &c., leaving the net receipts, against which is charged the expenses, including repairs, leaving the net earnings, upon which the dividends are declared; the account of Bischoffsheim & Co. with the Erie Railway Company is not settled; the net earnings are not ascertained after deducting the interest on mortgages, but only the regular expenses; the following is a statement of the earnings and expenses for the year 1872:

Earnings.		*Expenses.*	
Coal	$3,812,025 10	Transactions	$5,852,644 75
Freight	10,237,238 89	Road D'pt	3,371,164 31
Passengers	3,452,601 23	Rolling Stock	2,202,602 08
Mails and Express	746,003 02	General	651,010 35
Other sources	514,899 57	Incidental	143,262 36
		Miscellaneous	349,471 19
	$18,762,828 01		$12,619,545 67
		Net earnings	6,143,268 94

Parentage of John Wesley.

In 1701, a clergyman of the Established Church of England, the first man who wrote in favor of William of Orange as successor to James II., observed that his wife, a very beautiful and accomplished woman, to whom he was tenderly attached, and with whom he had lived in delightful harmony for eleven years, did not respond when he prayed for the King. "Why do you not say Amen, when I pray for his Majesty?" he inquired. "Because," she calmly replied, "I do not believe the Prince of Orange to be the King!" "In that case," returned the unbending Orangeman, "we must part." It does not appear that the wife, a conscientious, fair-minded woman, who was willing to give the liberty she exacted, made any effort to turn him from his purpose; she seems to have had as strong belief in the sincerity of his convictions of duty as she had in her own. Accordingly, the reverend gentleman went up to London and remained a year, leaving several children and the care of the parish and parsonage to his wife. At the end of that time William of Orange died, and as the lady could respond with a hearty "Amen" to prayers for Queen Anne, the husband and wife were reunited. Among the nineteen children of the beautiful, strong-minded loyalist, and the inflexible, scholarly revolutionist, were John and Charles Wesley.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds, and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, those evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion, and evacuation.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

POPULAR WATCHES AT Popular Prices!

Waltham Watches FOR 1873.

With machinery constantly improved and renewed the Waltham Factory is now finishing over

EIGHT THOUSAND WATCHES Every Month.

This large production is owing to the increased demand for these

Favorite Time-keepers,

the sale of which for the last fifteen years has exceeded that of any other ten manufactories in the world. At the Waltham Factory is a collection of volumes, enough to fill a large library; these are the registers which contain the numbers and descriptions of all the watches ever made in the factory. Beginning at No. 1, they now extend to over

650,000,

and to this already large number over

100,000

more will be added during the present year. Of course, there are reasons, and good ones, for this great demand for

Waltham Watches

And one is that

A Waltham Watch represents more value for the same money than any other kind of personal property. Ask any wearer of a Waltham Watch if he will sell it for what it cost, and in nine cases in ten you will be told "No," and that decidedly.

The reputation of these watches extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. To meet the wants of these widely-separated and distant localities, many styles, sizes, and varieties are required. For the Pacific Coast and for Western States heavy and substantial watches are demanded, while in the South and in the Atlantic States smaller watches have the preference. All these are supplied at Waltham. It is, in fact, the

Only Complete Watch Factory in the World.

That is, where every part of the watch, including the case, is actually made.

With every advantage in Capital, Improved Machinery, and Skilled Workmen, together with an experience of nearly

TWENTY YEARS

In the manufacture of Watches for this market,

The American Watch Company OF WALTHAM,

CLAIM THAT THEY OFFER THE

Best Watches for the Price in the World.

☞ Stem-winders are now made of all sizes, both for

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

For Sale by all Respectable Jewelers.

MEDICAL CARDS.

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Millions of People

throughout the country have learned during the past six years of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, established with a large endowment of funds, commanding the services of the very best physicians in the world. And it has become universally known throughout the land that this Institution has had a career of usefulness, and has achieved a renown never before reached by any Medical or Surgical Institution in this or any other country.

Thousands of invalids from every section of the great Northwest have been lifted out of the purgatory of a demoralized physical condition, brought up from the depths of despair so that they seemed to revel in a new life. These include eminent men of the highest rank in the learned professions, Members of Congress, Legislators, Judges, Scholars, Students, as well as influential business men, who have all joined in urging the establishment of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE in Chicago, so that the superior system of practice and the superior skill of the managing and consulting physicians may be brought to their doors, and within easier reach of the millions who look upon Chicago as their Commercial Capital and the home of their most cherished enterprises.

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE is permanently located at No. 107 South Clark-st., Chicago, under the management of DR. A. H. HAYES, Chief Consulting Physician, author of THE SCIENCE OF LIFE or SELF-PRESERVATION, PHYSIOLOGY of WOMAN and her DISEASES, A TREATISE on NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES, &c., &c. Assisted by DR. G. W. WARREN, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Vice-President of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, late Medical Inspector, U. S. A., Consulting and Advisory Physician to the Peabody Medical Institute.

Having devoted twenty-five years of his extensive practice entirely to the treatment of the following diseases, now offers his services to those afflicted by *Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility*, and all diseases arising from the errors of young men or the indiscretions and excesses of persons of mature years. These include Nervous Affections in all their multitudinous manifestations, such as Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory, Restless Nights, Faded Cheeks, Weakness of Back and Knees, Loss of Appetite, Rush of Blood to the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and Spinal Affection, which, if not timely cured, will produce PARALYSIS, IDIOCY, INSANITY, and DEATH. DR. WARREN'S system of treatment differs from all other physicians in this country, his vast experience having been gained from extensive researches and travels throughout Europe and a more extensive practice in the United States than any other living physician. His practice is more thorough and heroic than others.

Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" READINGS.

"The best reader who has ever appeared in Boston."—The Boston Globe, March 15.

"His voice is of splendid volume, and so divinely modulated as to express every articulate utterance of human emotion."—New York Herald, Jan. 31.

"He rises to true inspiration, and an electrical thrill that he is able to send through the audience, adds to the effect of his fine presence and powerful and sympathetic voice. We pronounce Mr. Bellew unequaled as a reader."—London Times.

BELLEW,

FIRST AND THIRD READINGS, Union Park Congregational Church, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, April 8 and 10.

SECOND AND LAST READINGS, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, April 9 and 12.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. For sale at Star Lecture Depots.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, HOUSES CROWDED!! HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!!

Fourth Week

Of BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Great Emotional Society Drama,

FATE! WITH THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Friday night—Benefit of MISS KATE KEEK. In rehearsal, the last Fifth-av. success, ALIXE. In preparation, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKS. Will shortly appear—MISS ELIZA O'CONNER and MISS JOSIE BATCHELDER.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. LAST APPEARANCE

Of the Great Scotch Poet and Author, GEORGE

MACDONALD,

Michigan-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW NIGHT. ROBERT BURNS.

Admission, 75 cts. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 363 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

NIXON'S, Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, April 7, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. MLLE. ELISE DOCKRILL, The Queen of the Arena, and her celebrated PARISIAN TROUPE OF RIDERS, Gymnasts, and Performing Horses, from Cirque Imperial, Berlin, and Cirque Napoleon, Paris. E. H. DONNELLY, the great French Grotesque. ELLINGTON, the Prince of Clowns. Prof. ROGERS AND PUPILS, and all the Old Favorites. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last three nights of JAMES ROBINSON.

On account of the enormous expense attending this engagement, the free list will be entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press and Board of Directors.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continued Success. Increased Attraction. The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement with BAKER AND FARRON, the greatest living representatives of the Male and Female German Characters, Monday evening, and every evening during the week, in their great drama of Chris and Lena; or, German Life on the Mississippi. Introducing songs, duets, dances, musical gems, etc., in the highest style of art.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! MACKIN & WILSON IN THEIR SONGS AND DANCES. New Vocal Quartettes—The Music Dealer—The Clockmaker's Hat—One—Two—Three. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, April 14, benefit of J. B. Kemble, on which occasion the burlesque of Romeo and Juliet.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHU'H.

Anna Dickinson,

At the Centenary M. E. Church, West Side, FRIDAY EVENING, April 11,

"JOAN OF ARC."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and F. H. Revell's Book Rooms, 114 East Madison-st.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Last week of McKEE RANKIN, MISS KITTY BLANCHARD, and full combination. MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY last performances of RIP VAN WINKLE. Grand Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoon. Best seats 50 cents. In rehearsal, OLIVER TWIST and Rankin's New Piece, CARL VON HOOK. Coming, the Funniest Man in America, STUART ROBSON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Eminent English Artiste, MISS NEILSON! who will appear on Monday evening, April 7, and until further notice, in her world-famed rendition of JULIET, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet which will be produced with appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

Saturday—NEILSON MATINEE.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

For a few days only, at RICE & THOMPSON'S, 259 Wabash-av.,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS AUTOTYPES OF PARIS,

Comprising all the Drawings, Paintings, Frescoes, Antique and Modern Statuary of all the Art Galleries in Europe, over 15,000 diverse subjects; also, several hundred copies from the most celebrated paintings in the Louvre and Dresden Galleries, for which concession was only obtained last July from the respective Governments; BRAUN'S famous views of Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Egypt, etc., etc.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows: PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons ... Wednesday, May 7. GEORGIA, 2,500 tons ... Wednesday, June 4. VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons ... Wednesday, June 18. Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 57 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 10:10 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:10 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:10 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	†*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the offices of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

☞ Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, Foreign, and New York News—The Iowa Tornado—The Weather—Miscellaneous Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams.
THIRD PAGE—Chicago to St. Paul: History of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad—The Erie Investigation—Railroad Time-Table—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Atlantic Investigation; Mr. Curtis' Resignation; The Farmers' Movement in Iowa—Current News Paragraphs.
FIFTH PAGE—Reason and Truth; Sermon by Prof. Swing—Evanston Matters—Personal—The Farm and Garden—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.
SEVENTH PAGE—The Courts—Hyde Park Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—New York Letter—The Supreme Bench—The Eureka Tragedy—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "Romeo and Juliet."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Chris and Lena; or German Life on the Mississippi."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Clockmakers' Hat."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 1,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 7, 1873.

After a general exchange of opinions, the Railroad bills which have been debated for several days by the Legislature have been referred to a select committee. This committee will consist of thirteen members, who will probably be named to-day.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 119⅛, a point which it has not reached since the Franco-German war. Secretary Richardson is reported as saying that he will not do anything to influence the money market except to hasten the payment of the May interest on the debt, if it seemed advisable.

Like the President's Civil Service rules, the order forbidding Federal office-holders to fill State offices has its exceptions. It is honored in the breach in Louisiana, and in Virginia officials in the Custom-House at Petersburg, who are also city officers, are told they need not pay any attention to it.

Brigham Young is believed to have made an enormous fortune out of the various financial trusts he held in the Mormon Church. At the semi-annual conference yesterday, he resigned two of the most important of these positions, and is believed to be about to withdraw altogether from the business affairs of the Church. The attendance at the conference was smaller than usual.

The Secretary of the recent Farmers' Convention at Springfield officially informs the *State Register* that a motion to reconsider the anti-tariff resolution, passed on Wednesday, had been made, and laid on the table the same day. Consequently, it was no longer before the Convention; and, under parliamentary law, another motion to reconsider could not be entertained. Therefore, the action taken on the subsequent day by the few delegates who remained, aided by A. B. Meeker, of the Joliet Iron Works, and the Springfield politicians, was utterly nugatory and void.

The Woman's Rights women of Pennsylvania claim that they are entitled to vote according to the terms of the Constitution of that State, which gives the rights of citizenship to all "freemen." They made up a case for the courts to test their case and have been defeated, the Supreme Court ruling that women are not freemen, and have no right to the suffrage. A step towards the industrial equalization of the sexes has been more successful in Arkansas, where the Legislature has passed a bill giving male and female teachers of the same grade the same pay.

A new menace has been added to the dangers threatening the integrity of the Spanish Dominion, which the Government has grandiloquently announced they mean to maintain. The dissensions of the mother country have infected the Spaniards of Cuba, and they are on the point of revolution. The Cubans have just won a great victory in the capture of Manzanillo with a vast store of supplies. The Captain-General appeals to Madrid for heavy reinforcements to awe the Spaniards and quell the Cubans, but the Home Government has its own hands full with the Carlists, who have severed railroad communication between Madrid and Barcelona. The have overrun all Catalonia, where every church has been turned to military uses.

The New York *Tribune* takes occasion to commend in the highest terms the action of the Farmers' Convention held in Springfield, except as to the resolution calling for the repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and the materials which enter into the construction of railroads, cars, steamships, sailing-vessels, and agricultural implements. To this the *Tribune* replies, that "it would not help the case of the grain-growers in the best." The argument which it employs is, that the railway companies can afford cheap freights now, and to enable them to build their railroads cheaper would be to put more money in their pockets without benefiting the people. This is simply begging the question. The railroads claim on their side that they cannot afford cheaper rates on account of the great cost of the material which they use in constructing and operating their roads. Admit that they charge too much at the present cost of their roads, and that they should be made to reduce their rates, then a reduction in the cost of building and running their roads would enable them to make a still greater reduction in rates. The difference in their expenses would be apparent, and the demand for cheaper transportation would be better founded than ever. "On the other hand," continues the *Tribune*, "the manufacturing communities which are growing all over the West would be ruined." That is not true, but supposing it were—the farmers claim that they are ruined already. Is it worth while to keep them ruined in order that other people may tax them 50 to 70 per cent on their iron and steel, lumber and salt, hardware and crockery, blankets and carpets?

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull on Saturday, except wheat and provisions. Mess pork was in fair demand, and 10@15c per brl higher, closing at $15.60@15.65 cash, and $15.75 seller May. Lard was moderately active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.30@8.35 cash, and $8.50 seller May. Meats were dull and easier, at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 7⅝@7½c for short ribs, 8@8⅛c for short clear, and 11@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 86½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and ⅜c higher, closing at $1.15⅛@1.18 cash, and $1.20¼ seller May. Corn was dull and a shade easier, closing at 30⅛@33c cash, and 34⅛@34½c seller May. Oats were dull and a shade firmer, closing at 23⅛@26½c cash, and 27½c seller May. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 62½@64c. Barley was dull and 1c lower, closing at 75@80c. Hogs were in good request at substantially Friday's prices, sales making at $5.30@5.65. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and without material change in values.

The New York *Herald* prints a communication in which the writer attributes shameful cupidity to the White Star Line of steamships, which is attested by the following circumstances: Of all the prominent Atlantic steamship lines, the White Star makes the shortest allowance of time for the trip across the ocean. The Inman Line allows 28 days from the day of departure from Liverpool to the day of departure from New York; the National Line, 21 days; the Williams & Guion Line, 21 days; the Cunard Line, 18 days; and the White Star Line only 16 days. The time is thus reduced by a new line six days from the average allowance of the other lines, and it is evident that the Captains of the steamers have instructions to make the best possible time, in order to enable their steamers to leave port according to announcement. This practice enables the Company, if they are lucky, to save the investment of the cost of three or four steamers. If they are not lucky, as in the case of the Atlantic, they lose a steamer, and several hundred lives are sacrificed to this purpose of saving money. The same cupidity on the part of the Company seems to be illustrated in the short allowance of coal and provisions on board the Atlantic.

THE "ATLANTIC" INVESTIGATION.

The official investigation into the causes of the Atlantic disaster does not place the seamanship of Capt. Williams or his crew in any more favorable light; on the contrary, it shows that, after making radical errors in his reckonings, and having misgivings that he was wrong, he deliberately went to sleep at a critical time, without giving orders for shore-soundings to be taken—went to sleep as coolly and with as little concern as if his vessel were lying at anchor in the harbor of Halifax. From his own testimony before the Custom-House officials, it is clear that he had no positive knowledge of his whereabouts, although he had taken observations by the stars and the chronometer at 8 o'clock in the evening and again at midnight. He did not even have a clear idea of the speed of his vessel. The whole business of determining his position seems to have been little better than guesswork, and then, after calculating a part and jumping at the rest, he went to bed. If his calculation had been correct and he had full confidence in it, even then his leaving the deck would have been an act of gross negligence and recklessness. It will be remembered that he said in his first statement, and repeats it in his second, that at 1 o'clock on Monday he believed himself to be 170 miles from Cape Sambro, sailing northward and westward at the rate of from eight to twelve knots per hour. At midnight the vessel had made 122 miles, which left her 48 miles from Sambro. He then retired, after leaving orders to be called at 3 o'clock, when he intended to shift her course and wait until daylight. But at 3 o'clock, if the steamer was making twelve miles an hour, he would have been within twelve miles of shore, which of itself should have kept him on deck, as he admits that he had never sailed into Halifax harbor before, nor had any of his officers, except the Third, ever been there, and they all knew that "the coast was an iron-bound and dangerous one." Under such circumstances, the conduct of Capt. Williams is simply incomprehensible, unless it may be explained by the theory of utter recklessness and incompetency. It is the universal practice among sea-going Captains, when they are approaching a coast, to remain upon deck, even though they may be familiar with it; but here was a Captain sailing head on to a coast with which he was entirely unfamiliar, except that he knew it to be an exceedingly dangerous one,—going to bed with misgivings about his own calculations, when only forty miles away from it, and leaving orders to be called, when, according to his own calculations, he would have been but twelve miles off. It is another instance of the general recklessness which prevailed among the officers that the Captain was not called as he had ordered, at 3 o'clock, although, at 2 o'clock, Quartermaster Owens had cautioned the Second Officer against standing in so close to land, as, according to his calculations, they were close on shore, and had met with a rebuff for his pains and an intimation that he had better attend to his own business. The Captain was awakened by the shock of the vessel as she struck the rock, and this was at 20 minutes past 3. Had he been called at 3, the vessel, at the rate she was then sailing, would have been at least four miles distant from the fatal reef, and the disaster might even then have been prevented. But, with a reckless Captain asleep below, with an incompetent officer on deck in charge of the boat and its thousand passengers, with only one man on board who had a clear idea that there was something wrong but was not allowed to offer his suggestions, the ill-fated vessel was steered into swift destruction. Every suspicion of danger was thrown to the winds. Every warning was disregarded, and, as if death itself were at the helm, the Atlantic was steered midway between the two lights, which must have been visible for hours to any one who had eyes, full upon the rocks only two or three hundred feet away from the dangerous and iron-bound shore. It is a pitiful, miserable story, at best—a terrible sacrifice of life by recklessness and ignorance unparalleled in navigation. Was there ever before a more wretched confession made by the commander of an ocean-going vessel than Capt. Williams makes when he says:

> I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart-room I was mistaken in the locality of the ship. She must have been further northward and westward than I thought. I knew the coast was an iron-bound and dangerous one. *If I had been sounding regularly from 12 to 3 o'clock, I would have been on deck, and the ship would not have gone ashore.* There were three Quartermasters, and the Second and Fourth Officers on deck. Had they been energetic, they might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and, if orders had been given to reverse the engines, the calamity might have been avoided.

Why should he make such errors in reckoning when he had been taking observations all the evening? If he knew the coast was dangerous, why did he not take the precautions which sea-Captains usually take? Why was he not on deck sounding, as he should have been? Why were not his three Quartermasters, and the Second and Fourth Officers energetic and on the look out? Why where not the engines reversed? Why was he not called, as he had ordered? These are the questions which every one will ask, but there is no answer to them yet. There can be no answer to them except in the acknowledgment of a heedlessness as cruel as it was fatal. These are not the only questions which the public will ask. The Captain and crew are not the only responsible parties. Why was the Atlantic allowed to sail with but ten days' coal, when she should have had a supply for eighteen? Why was she out of provisions, or with only enough for one day longer? Why was her crew made up of vagrants picked up at Liverpool, instead of experienced and trusty seamen? Is this the usual manner in which the White Star steamers are fitted out for an ocean voyage? These questions must be answered also. If the other boats are officered, manned, coaled, and provisioned as the Atlantic was, their destruction may happen at any time. There is nothing in the testimony of the officers of the Atlantic which relieves this disaster from the stigma of gross ignorance and criminal recklessness. By his own statement, Capt. Williams should be forever disqualified from sailing another steamer.

MR. CURTIS' RESIGNATION.

The pretense of reforming the Civil Service has been abandoned altogether by the Administration. While this has been evident for some time to those who have observed the nominations made by Gen. Grant, the resignation of Mr. George William Curtis as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service must bring it within the comprehension of the most loyal partisans. When the first report of Mr. Curtis' resignation became public, it was announced from Washington, in a semi-official fashion, that he had resigned on account of poor health. The explanation was immediately pronounced false by the New York *Evening Post*, on the authority of Mr. Curtis himself, and now comes the text of the letter of resignation, which contains a blunt statement of the reason Mr. Curtis has withdrawn. The letter is as follows:

> WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y., March 18.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: As the circumstances under which several important appointments have been recently made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes, and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your Administration. Very respectfully and truly yours,
> GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.
> His Excellency the President.

Mr. Curtis has resigned in justice to himself, and, at the same time, in sheer despair. It was his efforts more than those of any other individual which led to the creation of this Board, and it was for the purpose of retaining him and others like him, who believed in the necessity for reforming the Civil Service within the Republican party, that the Philadelphia Convention introduced a resolution into its platform which committed the party and the present Administration to this reform. The pledge of the party in its convention, the pledge of President Grant in his various messages, the pledge of the Administration press, and the pledge of Mr. George William Curtis and his fellow-members of the Board, that the Civil Service should be reformed according to the rules that had been adopted, have all been disregarded, and Mr Curtis finds himself forced to retire with the mortifying confession that "both the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service regulations have been abandoned." It is with a doleful sort of lament that he concludes his pointed epistle to the President with assurances of "the warmest wishes" and the continuance of his "most earnest efforts" for the success of the Administration. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Curtis looks upon it as a forlorn hope.

Gen. Grant's first appointments after the election indicated that he intended to fulfill the pledge to reform the Civil Service, and to be governed by the regulations that had been laid down and approved by him. The appointment of the Deputy-Postmaster at Philadelphia in accordance with the rule of promotion, and in spite of the efforts of Senator Cameron, Gov. Hartranft, and other Pennsylvania politicians to secure the place for one of their number, was regarded as a signal of hope that the President had turned over a new leaf, and proposed to make the virtues of his second Administration compensate for the errors of the first. This appointment was received with expressions of satisfaction by the independent press, and it was pointed out as a fit rebuke to Cameron and his tribe. It was not long, however, before the resignation of Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, offered another occasion for testing the genuineness of President Grant's new policy. The Deputy at this point was known to be one of the most efficient and capable men in the service. He was entitled to the place when Mr. Eastman resigned by the same rules that led to the promotion of the Philadelphia Deputy. Gen. Grant chose to ignore them in this case, and made a political appointment, which has resulted in the dismissal of many of the best men in the Chicago Post-Office, and filling their places with politicians. The breach of rules in the case of the Chicago Post-Office led to inquiries in regard to the observance of the rules at Philadelphia, and it was discovered that the Deputy Postmaster there was promoted simply because he was a member of the "Grant clique" of Philadelphia, and a personal friend of the President. It became evident at this point that the President proposed to observe the Civil Service rules where they suited his convenience, and ignore them where they did not. Another gleam of hope was offered when the order was issued that State and municipal officers could not hold Federal offices at the same time. But, in its immediate application to Louisiana, it was found that this order would require so many members of the Kellogg Legislature to resign as to leave that interesting body without a quorum, and so it was quietly allowed to go by default. Then followed the most notorious defiance of the Civil Service rules and the public welfare. Casey, the President's brother-in-law, was reappointed Collector at New Orleans, in the face of the gravest public odium and Congressional condemnation. The Rev. Newman, the Chaplain of the Senate, was proffered the place of Inspector of Consuls, at a large salary, to enable him to make a projected pleasure-trip about the world. Holden, of North Carolina, was appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, though he had formerly been impeached as Governor of the State for malfeasance in office, removed from his place, and disqualified thenceforth from holding any office under the State Government. United States Marshal Sharpe was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of New York, instead of promoting the next in command, and in direct insult to Mr. Curtis, who was first appointed one of a Commission to designate the proper man, and then not consulted.

This chain of appointments fully justifies Mr. Curtis in concluding that the purpose of reforming the Civil Service has been abandoned, and his resignation was the only alternative for an honorable man. But, unless placed on the ground of mere politeness, the concluding sentence of Mr. Curtis' letter is shallow and meaningless. He can scarcely hope for the success of an Administration which has thus flagrantly disregarded the most important of its pledges. The *Nation* says that "The trouble with Gen. Grant is that he does not understand what Civil Service Reform, or reform of any kind, means." Though not complimentary, this is a mild way of putting it. It is more probable that the promises of reforming the Civil Service, which have been so coolly broken, were held out as a device to retain the support, pending the election, of such men as Mr. Curtis, and such journals as the *Nation* and the New York *Evening Post*, without any real intention of fulfilling them.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT IN IOWA.

The farmers of Iowa have pretty generally resolved that if they are to obtain any relief from present oppression, and any security for the future, they cannot depend on any political party for that purpose, but must select public officers themselves. On the 29th of March, delegates representing about twenty granges of the Patrons of Husbandry met at Waterloo, Iowa, and, after disposing of other business, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolution:

> WHEREAS, The interests of the farmers have been betrayed and sold out by all parties, we now deem it expedient to look after our own interests, therefore
>
> *Resolved*, That we will support D. W. Adams, of Allamakee County, for Governor, and James Wilkinson, of Tama County, for Lieutenant-Governor, at the next State election.
> A. BROWNELL, President.
> JEREMY BRADLEY, Secretary.

This action will probably not stop at Waterloo,—very suggestive name, by the way. The entire farming community of that State is, or will be, organized in local granges, and, whether they adopt the two persons named by this Convention or others, it is pretty certain that they will have candidates of their own for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the election next October. The reason they give for this action is concisely expressed in the statement that "The interests of the farmers have been betrayed and sold out by all parties, and we now deem it expedient to look after our own interests." No man can have his business attended to so well as when he looks after it, himself; and that one-half the population of the country can do their own nominating and their own voting better than they can have it done for them by others is equally true. What is right and necessary in Iowa, is equally so in all other States. In Iowa, there is a State election this year, at which a Governor and Legislature have to be chosen, and there can be no more appropriate time than this for them to shake loose from all parties and see what they can do for themselves.

The war closed nearly eight years ago, and since that time there has not been an armed hand raised against the Government, nor a serious expression of hostility to the Union in any part of the country. During the war, the country, among its other burdens, was afflicted with a depreciated currency, and by such taxes as never had been heard of in modern times. The depreciated currency, having at all times an uncertain value, led to the wildest speculation, and this speculation was largely in the way of building railroads. The recent disclosure of the means whereby a corporation consisting of a few persons, calling themselves the Credit Mobilier, managed to gobble the money, bonds, lands, and other assets of the Pacific Railway Company, for a time startled the whole country, but the surprise is wearing off as it becomes known that precisely the same system has been carried out in building many thousands of other railroads, especially in the Western States. All this robbery has been rendered possible, and has been fostered and encouraged by the legislation of Congress, and of the States, and by the direct complicity and co-operation of many of the leading men of both parties, including officials of all ranks.

During the war, without attracting any especial attention, and under the general plea of making any sacrifice to save the country, there was begun and carried into execution the most oppressive system of taxation that was ever attempted in modern days. No person objected to taxation, no matter however severe, when the object was to procure revenue. For this purpose, the people bore without murmurs the taxes levied on their lands, their incomes, their sales, their productions; everybody contributed his fee for a license to do business, and to purchase a stamp every time he wrote his name. Nobody objected to paying a tax on his tea, coffee, or sugar, because these taxes all went into the Treasury to meet the expense of the war. But when the war was over, when the million of men of both sections were drawn from the field and the camp, and again became producers; when peace again smiled upon a tranquil and united people, it was found that the most onerous of all the taxes were those which yielded no revenue, but had been levied to protect a small but privileged class. There was a protest. There was a demand that, as the Government had been restored to a peace standard, the taxation should be reduced accordingly. But from 1865 to 1873, though the country has been in a condition of profound tranquillity, the legislation of Congress, and of the States, and the political contests, and the controversies of parties, have been conducted on the hypothesis that the Rebellion is still in progress, and that nothing short of the most lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism can carry the Union safely through the perils by which it is environed. In Congress, bills to reform the revenue laws were postponed and buried in order to have fierce debates upon authorizing the President at his discretion to take military possession of any State, eject its Government, and rule it by a Military Board. Congress, when appealed to to reduce the tariff, answered back, that it had no time to attend to such matters; that it was necessary to protect the Union by election laws which would prevent the people choosing Jeff. Davis for President, and thereby re-establishing slavery. State Legislatures and Governors since 1865 have been elected, not upon issues affecting the local interests of their people, but upon questions of loyalty,—that is, whether they were in favor of re-enslaving the blacks, acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, or submitting to an armed rebellion, which had not a soldier, or a musket, or a dollar, or a friend on earth. Legislatures, elected upon the issues of a war long since terminated forever, elected Senators, and the people have elected Representatives, who have been fighting the war over again in Congress, and dealing in Credit Mobilier, falsehood, bribes, and subsidies in private. Corporations have overrun the country; have seized State and municipal governments; have placed whole counties, towns, and States under long mortgages to build their railroads; have stolen the proceeds of the bonds, and, while the white people of the country have been deluded with an imaginary battle to maintain the freedom of the blacks, they have themselves been delivered into a bondage that will grind them to death if they do not rise against it and throw it off. In a contest of emancipation from this thraldom, the farmers of Iowa are right in resolving to place no more confidence in any party, but "to look their own interests" by hereafter selecting their own law-makers and other public servants.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The unreasoning bitterness of party strife is well illustrated by the discussions now going on in the Canadian newspapers in relation to their Pacific Railway. Prompted by a laudable desire to bind their Atlantic and Pacific provinces in one great and compact nationality, Parliament last year authorized the Ministry to grant a charter to build a Canadian Pacific Railway. A bonus of $30,000,000 and some 50,000,000 of acres of land was to be given to the Company in proportionate installments as the road was finished. In accordance with this act of Parliament, two companies, one headed by Sir Hugh Allan, and the other by Senator McKenzie, the leader of the Opposition, applied for the charter. As might have been anticipated, as Sir Hugh and his party were the friends of the Government, they secured the franchise. The Toronto *Globe* and the entire Opposition immediately attacked the Government with the greatest bitterness. They threw out some intimations of bribery and corruption; but their main and gravest charge is that the Government has sold out Canadian interests to an American company. They claim that Sir Hugh will build the road to the foot of Lake Superior, and thence connect with a road on the south shore, and use that and the Northern Pacific line to the Red River of the North. The Company would thus secure a connection between the eastern and western sections of their line that in all winters would be open for the transit of their trains, and at a very reasonable cost; while to build the six or seven hundred miles through the uninhabitable country north of Lake Superior would absorb all the means placed at the disposal of the Company, and, when completed, it would not be profitable to operate the road during the winter months.

The country north of Lake Superior has always been reported as composed of granite ridges and isolated knobs, with almost impassable swamps between them. Geologists tell us that all the soil was swept from it by icebergs and other causes in the drift period. It is now claimed that a plateau has been found from 50 to 100 miles north of Lake Superior that affords a fine location for the road. But what of the climate? A gentleman who has been spending the winter at Silver Islet writes to a friend that during the entire month of December the mercury did not get as high as zero. He says, Jan. 6:

> The winter thus far has been remarkably pleasant. The mercury has indicated 28° and 30° below zero, which sounds cold, but we do not feel it as you might think. The trouble is that we are in constant danger of being frozen unless we are very watchful. Muffle up as we will, and with our feet, hands, and body as warm as toast, if the tip of our nose is exposed for even a few minutes it loses sensation and borrows the translucent appearance of a wax candle. Then beware of the return to feeling!
>
> I happened to be walking with a lady one cold day to the Post-Office, a distance of probably 200 yards. Thinking there was something unusual about my nose, I asked my fair friend to observe. Taking off her veil, she informed me that I was bitten. As she is naturally of a gay and festive turn of mind, I thought of course she was joking; but when I returned to my office the sad reality stared me in the face: my poor little nose was as white as an iceberg and about as hard.

A glance at the map will show that the line of the railway must run at least two degrees above Silver Islet, or nearly to the fiftieth degree of north latitude. Far from the modifying influences of the lake, can any one doubt that 40 degrees below zero, the freezing point of mercury, would often be reached? and perhaps for many weeks together that would be highest figure the spirit-thermometer could indicate. That certainly would be a cheerful country for railway passengers to pass through. Only arctic animals ever pass the winter in these forbidding regions.

The *Financier* notices a proposition made to the County of Leavenworth, Kansas, by Johnson & Clements, starch manufacturers, to erect a corn-starch factory there, provided the county in its corporate capacity will do the following things:

> 1. To give them $30,000 in cash.
> 2. To give them five specified acres of land in the City of Leavenworth, on which to erect buildings.
> 3. To exempt their land, buildings, machinery, and improvements of every kind from all city taxation and assessments.
> 4. To construct, "in such manner as Johnson & Clements may direct," a suitable track and switch connecting the factory with the railroad, at the expense of the county.
> 5. To give them "satisfactory security (personal or otherwise, as they may deem best) that said money will be promptly paid over."

The *Financier* thinks that it was an oversight that Johnson & Clements did not ask the county to furnish the corn to make the starch of. Having required the county to furnish the land, buildings, and side tracks, and to exempt the property from ordinary taxation and special assessments, it was certainly gross carelessness not to have stipulated for the corn. It might have been well to provide, also, that the City of Leavenworth should pay the wages of the operatives for the first five years.

The Leavenworth *Commercial* favors this scheme, on the ground that the factory will expend $100,000 per annum for corn, and thus furnish a home market for that important staple. Unfortunately, Messrs. Johnson & Clements do not stipulate to expend even one dollar per annum for corn. In order that the people of Leavenworth and vicinity may realize all that they expect from the contemplated starch factory, they should require Johnson & Clements to give bonds that they will buy $100,000 worth of corn per annum. Then, if there is no market for the starch, they can throw it into the Missouri River, but Leavenworth and the agricultural community will be enriched by the constant purchases of Johnson & Clements. And thus the great doctrine of protection to home industry would receive a new illustration.

A bill has recently been passed by the Lower House of the New York Legislature which will furnish for the State of New York a statute intended to operate like the "Suspect act" recently adopted in England. The first section of the bill provides that, if any person shall be charged on oath with being a professional thief, burglar, pickpocket, forger, or counterfeiter, or shall have been arrested by the police authorities in any place whatever where there is a gathering of people, few or many, and if it can be proved that such a person was there for an unlawful purpose, and has been convicted at any previous time of the crimes named, he shall be deemed a disorderly person, and punished as such. The second section provides for the right of issuing the writ of *habeas corpus* and rehearing the evidence. Some such legislation as this is needed in every large city, where the police authorities have positive knowledge that thieves and pickpockets are mingling in with crowds of people for the express purpose of plying their illegal avocations, and yet are powerless to prevent them. It would very materially interfere with the operations of this class of scoundrels in Chicago and every other large city in the country.

A writer in the Minneapolis *Tribune*, giving his views on Rationalism in the secular press, says that Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "is ironically called Deacon because of his extreme impiety." Such is fame! Mr. Smith has been an oracle of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) some twenty-five years, evidently to very little purpose.

A dispatch in a late issue of THE TRIBUNE says: "Foreign letters report that Sir Bartle Frere failed in his mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar, against the carrying on of the slave-traffic." A key to the causes of this failure may be found in the following extract from a recent letter of Moncure D. Conway to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which he says:

> The French Consul seems to have so far espoused the interest of the slave-traders that a majority of the dhows that come in with men and women kidnapped on the coast float the tricolor, and so escape examination from the British ships. I have not heard of the United States flag being employed in any such vile service; but it is said our Consul has preserved a stiff silence on the matter, and that a letter of instruction which came from Washington after the arrival of Sir Bartle Frere, addressed to the Captain of the United States gunboat Yantic, was so manipulated in the translation that when the Sultan read it he expressed himself highly pleased with its contents, and at once declined to accede to any one of the English propositions for the suppression of either the slave trade or slavery. He did not conceal his delight at being supported in this perilous course by both France and America.

Is it not about time to investigate the Consul at Zanzibar, who thus deliberately uses his influence to perpetuate the horrors of the African slave-trade, and to thwart the efforts of the civilized powers engaged in breaking it up? Our Government is too seriously compromised to pass this matter over lightly. Let us have the full text of the letter of instructions to this Consul, that it may be known who is responsible for this high-handed proceeding. It is due to the people of this country that the Government set itself right, and correct the impression which prevails in England that the United States has deliberately instructed its consular representative to hinder the humane mission of Sir Bartle Frere.

The heirs of the late Rembrandt Peale have presented the celebrated picture, "Washington Before Yorktown," of their distinguished ancestor, to the Mount Vernon Association. As the picture would readily bring $10,000, the gift is a most liberal one, and, as it is virtually a donation to the people of the United States, it should be properly appreciated by the public. Aside from the danger of its being destroyed by fire, it is the place of all others in which the picture should be deposited. It will add greatly to the interest of a visit to Mount Vernon. In addition to the portrait of Washington, are those of Gens. Lafayette, Hamilton, Lincoln, and Count Rochambeau, to whom Washington is represented in the act of giving orders. The design of it is to show Washington's decision of character as illustrated by an incident given to the artist by Col. Forest, a member of Washington's military family, who was present when it occurred:

> Washington, with his Generals, having surveyed the ground and decided on the spot, rode to his tent, took a hasty meal, remounted with his staff and rode back to the ground, where he found nothing done. In a voice unusually loud, he called to Col. Tiernan, Chief Engineer, who rode up to him, startled and pale. "Sir," said Washington, "did I not order the entrenchments to be begun here? If they are not begun in ten minutes, I shall know the reason why." In ten minutes there were two hundred men at work.

Chief Justice Marshall said of it:

> I have never seen a portrait of that great man which exhibited so perfect a resemblance of him. The likeness in features is striking, and the character of the whole face is preserved and exhibited with wonderful accuracy. It is more Washington *himself* than any portrait of him I have ever seen.

It seems hard to imprison a man who had but just escaped with his life from the terrible wreck of the Northfleet, yet such an occurrence recently happened in England. One of the survivors of the Northfleet committed a burglary two or three years ago and had managed to keep himself out of the hands of the authorities. It occurred to him that, having become somewhat of a hero by reason of his success in getting away from the sinking vessel, the authorities, probably, would not be so hard-hearted as to trouble him for his past offenses, and so, in an unfortunate moment, he allowed his name to appear in connection with an appeal for the survivors of the Northfleet. The police at once pounced upon him, and he was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. The incident is only another proof of the truth of the old adage that the man who is born to be hanged will never be drowned.

Patriotism is all very well in its way—Mr. Herbert Spencer is inclined to regard it as a bias—but it certainly can be carried too far. One Squire Monteith, a farmer living in the western part of New York, is a living illustration of this possibility. He has lately become the heir to the title and estates of the English Earl of Mar, descending to him on his mother's side. But Monteith persistently refuses to assume the title, which is not altogether unreasonable, but also to receive the rents and emoluments attached to the Earldom, which certainly is unreasonable. He continues his farming, and his greatest annoyance is said to be the title which the English noblemen are trying to fix upon him. This appears to be an excess of patriotism, and, for a greater wonder, Monteith is said to be married, and his wife submits to it.

The announcement is made by the New York *World* that the citizens in a certain neighborhood of the city—around Fiftieth street and Madison and Fourth avenues—are contemplating the organization of a vigilance committee, and it is intimated that several of the professors at Columbia College have determined to take an active part in the movement. The necessity which is urged for this summary process of self-protection is the continued acts of violence and bold highway robberies that are unchecked by the police. In connection with this announcement, the same journal makes an exhibit of the murders and assaults committed in the city since the first day of the year. There is scarcely an interval of three days without the occurrence of some brutal case of killing, and on some days as many as half a dozen shooting and stabbing affrays are chronicled. It is only the more notorious cases that are spread abroad, but the calendar shows numerous instances of fatal assaults which are as horrible in every way as those that have attracted more general public attention on account of the social positions of the parties. The most notable feature of the exhibit is that the police have not apprehended the criminals in more than one-half the cases, and that some of the assaults and murders have escaped their attention altogether. The sentiment is becoming very general that it is not safe to walk the streets alone, and it is not unlikely that the formation of a vigilance committee in one section of the city will be imitated in other quarters.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Connecticut election to-day. Tickets:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry P. Haven	Chas. R. Ingersoll
Lieut.-Governor	Chas. L. Griswold	George G. Sill.
Secretary of State	John M. Hall	Marvin H. Sanger.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols	Wm. E. Raymond.
Comptroller	John T. Bockwell	Alfred R. Goodrich
Congress, Dist. 1	Joseph R. Hawley	Simon B. Kendall.
2	Steph. W. Kellogg	James E. English.
3	H. H. Starkweather	James A. Bill.
4	William T. Minor	Wm. H. Barnum.

The Prohibitionists have a ticket headed by Henry D. Smith, of Southington, for Governor; and for Congress, Third District, Elisha W. Palmer; Fourth, W. W. Perkins.

Vote of Connecticut for Governor, 1872: Jewell, Republican, 46,453; Hubbard, Democrat, 44,562; Gillette, Prohibition, 1,549; Harrison, Labor Reform, 399; Jewell's majority over all, 28. In November, for Grant, 50,318; Greeley, 45,690; scattering, 410.

—Ohio election to-day: For delegates to Constitutional Convention, and for municipal and township officers.

—Michigan election to-day: For a Justice of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University, County Superintendent of Schools, County Board of Supervisors, city and village officers, etc. Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, who has been fifteen years on the bench, has no opposition. The ticket for Regents are:

Republican.	Democrat.
Edward C. Walker*	Duane Doty.
Andrew Climie	Andrew M. Finch.

*Renominated.

—As a matter of history we copy from the Washington correspondence of the Administration organ, as follows:

> Senator Conkling's defence of Mr. Caldwell, made on the 19th and 20th of last month, appears in a special number of the *Congressional Record* to-day. The revision has been exceedingly thorough. Many passages do not appear at all, and others still cannot be recognized by those who listened to its delivery. The closing portion of the argument is further enlivened by seven insertions of the word "laughter," in brackets.

—Senator Adelbert Ames announces himself a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, and for re-election to the Senate.

—The cumulative plan of voting as applied to borough elections in Pennsylvania, adopted, last year, at the urgency of Mr. Buckalew, in hopes that the method might grow in favor, has now been abolished by act of the Legislature.

—The Rock Island *Union* (late Postmaster) argues thus on the salary steal:

> The cost of living is *not* one of the increased expenses of Washington. It is no more than it was a few years ago. But there *are* expenses incumbent on aspirants for this position which appear fast increasing, and yet are not connected with the cost of living. In some cases it is the cost of bribery to secure an election. In nearly all cases it costs, "in an honest way," a good deal to be elected to Congress.
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> These are "the increased expenses" for which members of Congress want increased pay to meet. It has probably been reflections on the cost of getting *into* Congress that made many men run the risk of getting *out* of it, and in a hurry, by voting for this infamous and very appropriately termed "salary-steal." Their salaries, in view of these expenses, are not remunerative, and probably no amount of salary would be remunerative to a majority of members; and that is a proper objection to this last increase.

The late Postmaster at Rock Island knows what he is talking about, and may yet give valuable testimony of what he knows.

—The Utica *Herald*, whose editor (Ellis H. Roberts, ex-M. C.) has gone to Europe to think over the salary-steal, and how he may dispose of it "without ostentation," says:

> If the Congressman who refuses the back pay covers it into the United States Treasury, his constituents get no greater share of the benefit than the district whose Congressman took the $5,000 for his own benefit. Is there any equity in this?

The question recurs, "What will he do with it?"

—If the people of Madison and Oswego send a rogue to Congress and he steals from the Treasury $5,000, the people of Oneida will have to share in the loss. All this is undeniable, but what is the remedy? Our neighbor [the Utica *Herald*] thinks he has discovered it. If one member of Congress steals, every member of Congress must steal, to make taxation equal! All will at once discover a high moral tone in this doctrine—an inexorable sense of justice.—*Utica Observer*.

—The Troy *Times* has somehow picked up a few facts about the attempt of Congressman Roberts (Ellis H.) of Utica, to induce the leading Republicans of the House to join him in a formal refusal to take the back pay. "The proposal," it says, "was much discouraged by the gentlemen, and the result of his endeavors in that direction was abortive. One of these gentlemen thus solicited, and who then declared that 'He should take his share and invest it for his old age,' has since drawn the money and covered it back into the Treasury." Can not the *Times* or the Utica *Herald* favor a curious public with the *names* of these leading Republicans who threw cold water on Ellis' virtuous project for a self-denying ordinance?—*Springfield Republican*.

—Henry Wilson's conscience has pricked him. He drew his back pay, but, not wishing to buy into a lawsuit, he has returned the money. And yet he is not happy.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* wants a new name for Colfax County in that State. Suppose it be called "Apollo," whose name is associated with the most renowned lyres of classic antiquity?—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—In the act to apportion the Congressional representation of Tennessee, passed by the last Legislature, the following extraordinary section occurs: "That in the event of a tie vote between candidates for Congress, no one receiving the highest or greatest number of votes, *the Governor shall determine the same by giving the casting vote*, and issue the certificate of election accordingly." This mode of settling a tie vote certainly possesses merit of novelty. We don't think that anything like it exists in any other State.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The time is coming fast when railroads will have to drop their character of private enterprises, to be directed solely for private ends, and be held, if not as highways, at least as something which owes a duty to public interest and the sacrifices of the people for them, which gives the public some power to direct or limit their direction.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

—The tariff papers of Chicago are trying to fool the farmers on the question whether or not railroads cost more to build them on account of the tariff on railroad iron and machinery, and whether this increase of cost has not something to do with high freights on the roads. The tariffites want to persuade the farmers that the higher the duty on iron and supplies generally, the cheaper such commodities can be afforded, and therefore that the duty has nothing to do with the high freight. To carry out their theory those tariff papers ought to argue and try to persuade farmers that the more freight they pay for carrying their grain to market the better it is for them, for don't high freight compel consumers to pay more for the grain, and is not high prices the farmer's want? We don't doubt there are farmers in Illinois, as in other places, foolish enough to believe what these tariff papers tell them, repugnant as what they say is to common sense as it is to common honesty. The fact that there is such a tariff in existence as we have in this country, is the best proof that the greater number of farmers credulously believe that the more a thing costs the cheaper it is, and the less price they get for their productions the better it is for them. Where such ignorance is bliss, 'tis indeed folly to be wiser; and where people are so credulous as to believe nonsense, 'tis in vain to talk sense to them. The tariff papers seem to understand such people thoroughly.—*Dubuque Telegraph*.

—The sentiment already awakened on this subject [the salary steal] is so strong that retribution is not likely to stop with the punishment of the guilty. The people will not be content with calling their plunderers to account. Already the cry of "repeal" is heard. The increased salary is too high, and must be reduced—the blot upon honest legislation is too black and must be wiped out. This is the way opinion is tending. It may, or may not, arise so high as to enforce its decrees. But its threatenings are ominous, and all who are in peril should take timely warning.—*Davenport Gazette*.

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REASON AND TRUTH.

The Spiritual and Rational Processes Compared.

Reason and Its Limits—Faith; Its Objects and Aims.

Prof. Swing at McVicker's Theatre, Yesterday.

The following, one of the series of discourses on "Skepticism" now being delivered to the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, worshiping in McVicker's Theatre, was preached yesterday morning by the pastor, the Rev. Prof. Swing, to a very large audience:

Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.—John 20: 29.

It has always been to me a grave question how much evidence one should expect or await in the field of religious belief. What amount of proof it is manly to wait; what absence of proof is it that is sufficient to condemn one of being credulous or superstitious are questions difficult of solution. And yet in an age whose tendency is toward rationalism, the question what should be the limit of this tendency is a practical and almost momentous question.

Reason may be the parallel of fire—a good servant, but a bad master. The fire that cheers the heart, and around which grandfathers, and fathers, and mothers, and sisters gather in the winter eve, may be before morning a lurid flame from which a hundred thousand citizens are flying in terror and poverty.

Many of the beautiful things of earth have a dark side. The wind that fans the cheek on sultry days is the same that yesterday or to-morrow sweeps away a village or a forest in a single moment. The water which delights us in cascade, and rivulet, and placid sea, is the same that a few days ago beat a vessel upon the rocks and buried 500 hearts into the sleep of death.

Reason may thus be a good servant, but a bad master. That it is a good servant, I have no doubt, but whether like a simple fire upon one's hearth it will turn into a conflagration, or like a zephyr, will turn into a tornado, are questions worthy of the calmest thought and gravest solicitude. A priori, we should think that reason would be subject to change from a virtue to a vice. Love thus is exposed to peril. It has its own hell of passion. Ambition has its extreme of recklessness; Religion has its mania; Industry often works its subject to death; and Pleasure itself becomes at last a pain; its goal excess. Hence, standing amid these transitions of the good to the bad, we may feel quite certain that Reason can overdo its work and become a blindness to the very souls to which it began as a light.

I do not see any limits put to this hungering for evidence, and hence I fear that as human love tosses itself about until it reaches the madness of Socialism or Mormonism, and as the religious sentiment works itself up into a frenzy like that of the Dervishes, or Fakirs of India, thus may Rationalism work beyond bounds, and, setting out for a world of light, bring up at last to a world of darkness.

As a servant, great and faithful has Reason been. Oh, what errors and follies have dissolved at its touch! All the new impulse which inventions reveal in our day comes from the regeneration of reason in the age of Lord Bacon. He invited men to observe the actual facts around them, and then raise inquiry whether any better arrangement of facts could be deduced. And mankind looked, and seeing a heavy wagon dragged up a steep hill, they used their reason. They saw, for the first time, the folly of such transportation. They leveled the hill. Afterward, they substituted a wooden rail for the wagon; afterward an iron rail; subsequent inquiry gave us the train of cars.

It was the same employment of reason, the same observation of facts, that transformed the sickle into a reaping-machine, and the fingers of poor children into a spinning-jenny. Thus, all the efflorescence of arts and sciences, and that covers our world to-day as the grass covers the prairies, is the outgrowth of human reason quickened into life by the new Baconian philosophy.

Our republican government, the growing democracy of Europe, the freedom of slaves, the emancipation of woman, the decline of superstition, are all results flowing from the use man has made of his faculties in the last century.

The whole world once worshiped only themes, and made no study of facts. The words "they say," were all the evidence mankind wanted. They say that if you die unbaptized you are lost. They say that any three kinds of leaves will cure a poisonous wound. They say there is a chemical agent that will transform stones into gold. They say there is an Elixir of Life, of which having drunk, you will never die. Thus, a theory no matter where or how it began its career, was always received as inspired. There was no inquiry into its actual merits. If the Church asserted that it held in its cathedral the bones of Adam, or the rudder of Noah's Ark, or the nails of the crucifixion, there was no public disposition to go back of the theory. All the crowd longed for was to see to see those bones, that rudder, those nails.

The investigation of facts and the deduction of valuable lessons began under Lord Bacon, and was carried forward by the French and Americans and Englishmen. We beheld now a redeemed world—a world from which the bones of Adam, and the pieces of Noah's Ark, and the sacred nails are almost gone, and into which has come the freedom of man and woman, and the reconstruction of religion. And this grand work of reason is still going forward, removing chaff from wheat.

In the Protestant churches it is producing a great brotherhood by exalting the large and depressing the small, and in the Catholic Church it is producing such revolts as that of Dollinger and Hyacinthe, and is each year consigning to the dust some old relic of the garret or the brain.

Now, this reason which is so grand a friend of mankind may also become a dreadful master. It may spread like the fire from the hearth, and become a dreadful conflagration, spread like a religious enthusiasm, which often becomes a howling insanity.

This investigation into facts drove the devout Hugh Miller into insanity and suicide. Others it has led into atheism the most blank, for there are boundaries over which reason cannot pass, and the mind, having no other resources, coming to these limits, beats against them like an imprisoned bird.

It will not do to shut the soul up to any one path, be it love or reason, or gain or ambition. There must be different paths so that the brain weary of one, or baffled in one, may find rest in another.

When in the days of the ascetics the mind had turned its attention upon self-denial alone, it each year demanded greater severities, until after a generation had passed the denial of yesterday was nothing to the new torture of to-day. The poor saints at last went for three or four days without food, and some reached the rare virtue of only one meal a week. To the mind wedded to only one narrow path, death sets in in its awful form of imbecility or madness. It will always be thus. Love, lived for, turns into mania. Riches, lived for, turn into poverty. There is a self-denial that becomes a consumption, and a reserve that becomes ice.

It is not probable that Nature has exempted reason from this law. Indeed, we know that God has said to it what He has said to the sea: "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further. Here shalt thy proud wave be stayed."

What the analogy of things might lead us to suspect, the actual events of the world reveal, namely: that there is a following of reason that leads to an eclipse of all faith and to a death of the soul. Unless we are as God, knowing all things, there will be boundaries which we cannot pass. The difference between man and Deity must lie in the extent of their moral and mental confines. God is the world; man is an island upon its bosom. The only difference between man and the Creator is that extent. Let God be coextensive with the universe. Man is only a bird in a cage. Hence his love, his liberty, his locomotion, his knowledge, and his reason are limited.

Our physical limitations we all willingly admit. We gaze at the stars, but we make no effort to go thither. We confess our imprisonment upon earth. We confess the 150 more or less pounds that chain us to this planet, and hence we do not struggle to go away from this shore, but move to and fro upon it and leave the planets to the enjoyment of their own citizens. With equal resignation should we confess that reason has its world, in which we may move, but that there is to it also a boundary which it may not pass.

In this extremity, in this limitation, we should not only bless God that He has given us so much freedom, so wide an island, but that He has given us other resources, so that the happiness denied us in one path may be found in some other. We should no more complain that God limits our logic than that He limits our sight or locality. When the day is fair the eye can look out twenty miles over the blue lake or sea—and instead of attempting to gaze across the Atlantic we feel delighted with beauty our soul can gather from that score of watery miles.

In this dilemma of limited sight, and limited love, and limited freedom, and limited reason, we cannot do otherwise than yield with a contented soul, and bless God that He thought us worthy of even an island world.

Life is full also of other things than reason, and for the ignoring of this principle comes the unhappiness of many a gifted mind. To those who do nothing but reason, the way will often seem very dark. The mind feeding only upon the visible consumes itself. Perpetual argument is a consumption. It draws the blood away from the heart, and cheek, and lips, and eye, and drives it all to one corner of the brain. A great part of our days and hours must be spent amid the assumptions of the soul, in answering what may be called its instincts. Thomas was not so beautiful a character as that would be which should lean upon a Redeemer and upon a holy life without the irresistible pressure of demonstration. Blessed are those who have not seen and yet believe, for there should be something in the soul itself that would lead it to piety even when the proof were not such as the gross touch could handle or the bodily eye see.

The same Deity that planted reason in the soul planted also natural tendencies of action, and faith, and hope. Reason is a grand part of man, but it is only a part. The child reaches for the flowers, or puts its arms around its mother's neck, not by any command of reason, but because the God who fashioned the logical faculty had other blessings for the soul. He is not a limited maker, but a glorious, *generous being*, infinite in goodness; and when, in later years, the world unfolds to us its varied beauty by day and night, it is not because of any logical faculty we possess, but because the soul is broader than its reason. Reason is only one of the threads in its sacred fabric. When friendship speaks its kind words to me, or music invades me with its pensiveness, it neither comes from any reason or goes to any reception of logic, but it passes from soul to soul at *the command* of God. It is the soul's nature. When the sunlight falls upon the vineyard or orchard, their fruits grow purple or crimson; and so when the beauty of nature or music feeds upon the soul, it is transformed into happiness. This is all we know about it. But this we know, there is no more of logic in the human joyfulness than on the purple grapes.

Blessed are they not who all life long demand that they see the print of the nails and of the spear, but who go to religion by a vision of the spirit, and by wounds not in the hands or side of mortality, but by the longings and the sorrows of the spirit.

The chief work of life is not to build up the argument for religion, but to gather its joy and hopes. Of course it may be all a dream. It is always possible that death may be an eternal sleep, and God a chemical action—possible for reason so to think; but reason is not always to be trusted, for the soul has other faculties, and in this crisis I would rather command a doubting reason to the rear of the human march, and call to the front the best ideal, the best hope of the soul.

All humanity has always dreamed of a future life. Now, this dreamful nature is as much a part of the soul as its logical faculty is. Man's longings are just as divine as his reason; not as exact as mathematics, but as truthful in the grand result.

The reasoning power is defective. If you will follow carefully the lead of logic it will lead us to doubt the existence of God, and even of a material world. The premise that a God of infinite goodness would not create a world full of suffering, and permit 900,000,000 of beings to pass each generation through all forms of sin and sorrow. But such a phenomenon occurs. Therefore there is no God of goodness.

Thus, in many instances, the logical faculty reveals its unfitness to meet the need of all hours. It is unable to find a premise, and hence is unable to draw a conclusion.

If Archimedes had a place to act as fulcrum of a lever, he could move the earth out of its orbit; but, fortunately, there was no fulcrum for his lever, and no place upon which he could stand. Thus reason fails utterly, often for want of a major premise; and, for the most part, here the soul comes in with its natural drift and sweeps away all need of logic by its natural impulse.

The confessedly better character of earth,—the character that leads in virtue and delicacy and all moral beauty,—I mean, of course, the character of woman,—draws its superiority, it is said, from acting by a divine instinct, rather than by any rationalism. When she pursues the right, it is not from any philosophic weighing of the welfare of self or society, such as would influence Franklin, or Pufferndorf, but from the color of her soul, from an impulse quick as lightning. Why should we all suppose that when God had made the logical faculty, He ceased from his labors, and left man to the mercy of that instrument? Facts are against it, for much of human happiness comes from the natural tastes of the soul, and woman's greatness comes chiefly without the help of premise and conclusion.

Men have confessed to me that they loved church music, loved the ideas of a liberal religion, loved to think of heaven, and hoped to meet their loved friends there, but could not find the proof of anything. They have tried long and well, and are often beautiful characters in mind and soul, but they lack just one element, and it is a desired one,—that spirituality which overwhelms all things with a sentiment, just as we grasp the beauty of the springtime, without any shadow of proof. There is no logic that will prove that spring is any more beautiful than December. If you will attempt any rationalism upon it you will find that, like Archimedes, you have no place for your lever or yourself. You cannot get a Major premise; but the moment you turn your cheek to its soft air or your eye to its springing grass, you deeply feel that spring is all bedecked in beauty and is a reflection of Paradise.

But why should God order his spring time to come to us without logic, and thrill our heads with its beauty, and leave noble minds to weep because they cannot find the rationalism of religion. He will not leave spring to an instinct and immortality to a logical despair. Both worlds, this and the next, are designed by the Creator to be felt by the soul beyond the dictates of pure reason.

The difficulty with us all is not that reason is too powerless, but that our spirituality is too feeble. Strong as to music or nature, it is weak as to religion. Virtue with its strict laws is not pleasing enough to compel a culture of the religious sentiment. As a dark cloud reaches up from the horizon and lays its wet, heavy hand upon the face of the sun and throws a world of loveliness into shadow and mist so that a vessel is wrecked upon the rocks, and the groans of breaking hearts mingle with the groans of the dark waters, so the wickedness in the heart clouds the soul's spirituality, and makes the mind stumble in the midst of argument when its true path was that of a divine in instinct. There is a sentiment in the soul called love of home. It seems distinct—well defined. Let that sentiment be tortured by exile or migration; let home sickness come, and in an instant the sky and land are swept of all charm, and there is no logic that can prove that the most beautiful garden is not a desert. The sight of the sun sickens. The world, that once was full, is emptied. We no longer see any reason for the existence of the human race. The rose has no fragrance, a song is a discord. All this because a dark cloud has reached upward from the horizon and darkened a noble sentiment.

I believe God, and Heaven, and future blessedness would all stand revealed in a midsummer light and beauty, were it not that sin has reached up its black form and has draped that sun of spiritualism over the human world.

I do not know what is to become of us all unless we confess the existence of an inner sense that gives us hope of Heaven just as it gives us love of nature or home, unless we confess that there are flowers of affection as well as of argument. We shall want reason to help us escape the superstitions of our fathers. We shall all need it to help us away from the reaping of grain with a caseknife and from the hanging of witches; to help us away from the holy bones of the saints, from the holy relics of Noah's Ark, and from the damnation of infants and the enslaving of men—need reason to help us away from the wagon-road and lead us to the flying train; to help us abjure men's articles and cleave to the Sermon upon the Mount, but there must be other aids confessed in our career. There must be hours when we must say, "Come thou, oh! my soul, rise to the height of thy God, and thy hopes, and thy love. Leave powerless reason on the ground along with thy unmoving face and thy rude utensils of earth, and look upon God and eternal life from the grand open sky of the soul."

As in deep sorrow the hands cover the face, so as to shut out the world from the sight, and, as the whole form bends downward, because all outside is a mockery, so in religion the hands may hide the face of argument, and may bid the thorn and nail marks and spear point away, and from the world within elaborate a bosom full, not of grief, but of joy. The hands may be flung over the senses in gladness.

Blessed those who, not having seen, believe, who have accepted of religion, not by being overwhelmed by evidence, but by being overwhelmed by an inner longing.

Hardly blessed are those whom death or fear of hell have frightened into a subscription to a creed; but blessed those who, in life's youth and peace, and with the argument only half made out, notwithstanding all mystery, have yet bowed at Jehovah's altar in a worship arising, not from fear, nor from logic, but from purity within.

It may be that the murderer on the scaffold may find Christianity and forgiveness. It may be; but I sympathise deeply with Dr. Ryder when he says he does not see how a murderer can, by a few prayers, be wafted to the bosom of Jesus. But the confessions of that awful hour seem too much like the signature of a contract obtained while the chief party is in durance,—a signature set aside in open court.

Blessed are those who await not the compulsion of some terrible hour, but who, in the power of manhood or womanhood, go to God by a calm, sweet impulse, as human and as divine as that which fills our souls when we seek the friendships and joys of earth. We cannot succeed in this world without confessing the powers, reason, and spiritualism. The former, alone, is atheism. The latter, alone, is insanity. Both combined are earth and heaven growing together, like flowers that mingle their colors and perfume.

It is spiritualism that needs special attention in this age. Reason is already crowned, but spiritualism is in rags and dust. But she is the Cinderella of the house. All the rags will fall from her some day and reveal a raiment of matchless beauty. Along the Pacific road there are rough-looking stones that promise little. But polish them, and lo! the depths of the sea are in them, with floating moss and growing fruits in crystal fields. But the soul is better than a moss-agate. Polish up its spiritualism, and in infinite depths you will behold a crystal sea with both the blessedness of man and radiance of God.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The school election of District One, on Saturday night, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen for the Educational Board: John E. Miller, William Blanchard, G. E. Purington, Andrew Shuman, Isaac R. Hitt, and A. W. Wood.

It was also decided that school should be held forty weeks in the ensuing school year; a tax of 2½ per cent be levied to meet current expenses, and of 1 per cent to defray past indebtedness. The Treasurer reported the expense for teachers during the last year was $5,984.25, and for general expenses, $786.90.

The present attendance in the different departments is 410.

The caucus to nominate Trustees favorable to the Water-Works was held on Saturday night. W. N. Brainard, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. L. Sewall made Secretary. Mr. E. S. Taylor made a motion, which was carried, that a committee be appointed to nominate six Trustees. The Chair appointed E. S. Taylor, G. H. Mann, T. C. Hoag, E. A. Gage, and Henry Oakes. Nominations were made for Village Clerk, the election resulting in the choice of Charles K. Bannister.

The squabble for Police Justice resulted in the choice of Geo. M. Huntoon. The Committee to nominate six Trustees reported the following named persons, who were chosen by acclamation: Hemann G. Powers, Wilson Phelps, Charles J. Gilbert, L. J. Gage, William Blanchard, and O. A. Willard, after which the caucus adjourned.

The Right Rev. H. F. Whitehouse, the Bishop of Illinois, will make a visitation to St. Mark's Church on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at which time the rite of confirmation will be administered.

The members of the "Bell Society," connected with the Baptist Church, propose, on Thursday evening next, to give a public entertainment in the church, consisting of readings, recitation, and dialogues.

The Overseer of the Poor has, during the year last past, relieved 17 families and 21 individuals. The total amount expended and charged to the county during the time above noted is $554.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Church, Chicago, will lecture to the young ladies of the college Friday afternoon. Subject: "Henry Taylor and Philip Van Artevelde."

The following appears in the Evanston *Index* and needs explanation: "The person who got a warrantee deed from a saloon under the Barnes House, will please deliver it to the owner."

A Union Communion Service of the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist socities were held in the church of the latter last evening.

Prof. H. C. Wood will lecture on astronomy at Lynn's Hall this evening. The lecture will be illustrated by magic-lantern views.

A regular communication of Evan's Lodge this evening. All are invited to attend.

The Evanston *Index* has enlarged its size, and is full of good suggestions and information about Evanston.

Building is very active in all the Evanstons this spring. Many old houses are being enlarged and remodeled. An unprecedented growth is predicted for this season.

Dr. S. McChesney, of Chicago, will lecture at the Methodist Church next Thursday evening. Subject: "The Massacre of St. Bartholemew."

PERSONAL.

Dr. M. D. Phelps, Toronto, is at the Sherman House.

Dr. C. S. McKnight, Providence, R. I., is at the Sherman House.

Henry A. Chaney, of the Detroit *Tribune*, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Dr. G. M. Lambert and family, Chippewa Falls are at the old Briggs House.

Fred Erby permitted Bates, of the Briggs House, to pay for his dinner yesterday.

For the first time since January 10, J. W. Preston, Esq., made his appearance at the Board of Trade on Saturday. He has almost entirely recovered from his illness.

Owing to the extremely wet weather of yesterday, the Decorating Committee did not hold a meeting. The few members present adjourned to the call of the President.

Among the arrivals at the Anderson European Hotel yesterday, were John Strachan, the famous hog-seller, of Mineral Point, Wis.; John Howell, of Clinton, Iowa, and J. F. Osman, of Detroit.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: E. J. Bassett, Hartford; J. Hart, New York; A. J. Langford, Colorado; J. W. Nightingal and family, Washington; E. W. Nevins, Toledo; W. L. Taylor and B. M. Myres, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: U. B. F. Schock, Baltimore; J. B. Calhoun, Cedar Rapids; D. Davies, New York; Walter Kattie, St. Louis; Jacob Dunn and family, New York; Samuel Gardiner, Washington; G. G. Griswold, St. Paul.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: Charles C. Clements, San Francisco; Louis Prange, Buffalo; D. B. Powers, Kansas; J. Husbaum, Peoria; W. H. Butts, New York; A. Laustrum and wife, Galesburg; F. K. Tinell, Boston; Henry G. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Keller, Columbus; D. M. Goodwin, Minneapolis.

Among the arrivals at the old Briggs House yesterday, were the following: R. J. Burleson, Iowa; N. Staughtlon, Winona; E. W. Smith, Bloomington; O. B. Southwell, Canada; D. Cole, Detroit; C. G. Carmichael, Grinnell; L. B. Starkwether, Rockford; Elkins, "the artist," Yokohoma.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: J. Chance, U. S. A.; J. R. Fitch and wife, New York; Geo. E. Hall, Cleveland; W. H. Langdon, Milwaukee; Geo. S. Sharp, Idaho; Frank Obee, Boston; H. M. Sloan, New York; Charles A. Keeler, Milwaukee; J. W. Howes, Minneapolis; L. C. Hotchkiss, New York; G. E. Lathrop, Montreal; E. Wackerhagen, Racine.

Last evening, at Doty & Rhines' billiard hall, a large sale of hogs was made. Mr. John Strachan, of Mineral Point, Wis., purchased 50,000 hogs from Mr. John Graber, at 6 cents per pound, to be delivered between the 1st and 10th of July, according to the rules of the Board of Trade. It is believed that the sale will be consummated to-day by the production of money on both sides.

Chauncey Rose is planning a $50,000 residence in Terre Haute, Ind.

Col. James W. Burnes, of Platte, Mo., has purchased a place at St. Joseph, and removed thither.

Mrs. L. A. Cary, the new Postmistress at Ashtabula, Ohio, is a new-comer in that village, and a sister of Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

O. H. Dorrance, now of the Kansas Pacific, is to be the next Superintendent of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad.

Judge Edwin S. Leland, of Ottawa, Ill., declines to be a candidate for Supreme Judge, vice Lawrence, but will accept a re-election in the (new) Sixth Circuit.

DesMoines loses the following, who will go to Chicago: F. W. Palmer, T. F. Withrow, George C. Tichenor, A. S. Kissell, Frederick Getchel, and William H. Lehman.

Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth will soon occupy his new mansion at Manchester, N. H., near the Falls of Amoskeag. The buildings have been three years in construction, and are said to constitute the finest residence-property in New England.

Judge David M. Woodson, of Carrolton, Ill., from 1849 to 1867 on the bench of the First Circuit, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848, and of the Legislature in 1869, declines to be a candidate for the Supreme Bench (vice Thornton), but will be a candidate in the (new) Eighteenth Circuit.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Seeding to Grass—Seeding with the Corn Crop—Among the Spring Grains—Quantity of Seed to the Acre—Why the Crop Fails—Cider and Cider-Vinegar—Who Will Manufacture the Apparatus?—The Currant and Its Culture—A Wonderful Discovery in Regard to the Destruction of Insects—More Humbugs Wanted.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 5, 1873.

SEEDING TO GRASS.

MARCH 26, 1873.

I have 200 acres near Peotone, in Will County, that I wish to seed to timothy-grass. Shall I seed it this spring or next fall; and can I harrow it in on the stubble; and how much seed to the acre? D. W.

If in grain-stubble, sow at once, about 6 quarts of clean seed to the acre; and, as soon as the land is in condition to put on the team, roll it, but keep off the harrow. Some persons seed the stubble after harvest, but, of late, the long, dry autumns have been discouraging. Grass-seed may be sown with any of the spring grains; but the harrowing should be completed before sowing the grass-seed, unless a light harrow is used, in case the season is a dry one; but the rolling should not be omitted. If the crop of spring grain is very heavy, the grass will make but feeble growth; and, should the harvest be followed with hot, dry weather, the young plants will be liable to suffer, if not killed outright.

SEEDING WITH CORN.

I have seen a good stand of grass sown in the corn-field. This is done after the corn has had one cultivating, then sown, and the whole rolled. The corn-crop, in that case, was cut up and shocked for feed. In the seeding of timothy-grass, a great deal depends on the condition of the soil at the time of seeding, and for some days thereafter. This seed will grow at a very low temperature, and hence early seeding is desirable, as it will be less liable to injury from drouth. Then, again, the seeds are very small, and, if deeply covered, they will not germinate, or, if they do, it is not possible for the delicate plant to force its way to the surface. When we harrow in the seed, we must of necessity cover a large portion of it too deeply; for this reason, the surface should be nicely prepared, and the seed pressed in with the roller.

QUANTITY TO THE ACRE.

Many farmers insist upon sowing a peck to the acre; but, if the soil is in good condition, and the seed good, half of that quantity is abundant. Of late years, it has been my endeavor to have the land so thoroughly prepared that the seed will all grow, and three or four quarts is abundant. In sowing, the condition of the soil must be taken into consideration. Usually, stubble-land in the spring is in good condition for the seed to germinate, and yet a percentage is lost in the stubble by lodgment; but the stubble, acting as a mulch, protects the young plants until they become well rooted.

WHY THE CROP FAILS.

The catch of grass is said to be uncertain, and many people lay down specific rules in regard to the time of seeding, and yet that has less to do with the result than the condition of the soil. I have had good success in midsummer, and have less faith in the particular time. In case of a dry season, like the three past ones, my early seeding has proved the best; but, in case of a wet season, we may sow on stubble in August with assurance of a good catch. Any person, with a moment's reflection, can see that a seed so small as this will not stand a hot sun and dry soil at first, but must have time to become established. In too many cases we have depended too much on arbitrary rules, rather than look at the facts that make the conditions favorable or unfavorable.

CIDER AND CIDER VINEGAR.

GALENA, Ill., March 18, 1873.

I have been very much interested in your essay on Cider and Cider Vinegar. I have read and reread it, and beg your indulgence while I inquire if a novice, with some means, but no experience, might undertake the said business, expecting to succeed; and, if not, will you give me such information as will enable me to do so? The codling-moth is so destructive here that it is impossible to keep our apples with profit through the winter. Can you tell me where a suitable grater and press can be had, and the price. I can get power here (one-horse I presume is sufficient). You write as one who knows whereof he affirms, which is the kind of information I seek. I am willing to pay for information which will lead me to success. The boiling of cider to prevent fermentation, in the opinion of some, injures the flavor; and some think, if, say, 5 pounds of chopped raisins be put into 40 gallons of cider, it will effectually check fermentation, and give it a more agreeable aroma. Yours, T. HALLETT.

The making of cider and cider-vinegar cannot be fully taught in an essay, for many reasons,—one of which is, that all apples are not equally valuable, and the varieties vary largely; for instance, the Snow apple makes a pleasant cider, but it is light, and would not keep long; while the Little Romanite gives a rich, heavy body to cider and vinegar. No one can make first-class cider without considerable experience, and the same is true in regard to cider-vinegar, nor is it possible to lay down rules that one could follow implicitly. One might give rules how to make a common pork-barrel; yet a person learning such rules would need to go through something of an apprenticeship in order to succeed. In short, cider-making and vinegar-making are trades that must be learned the same as any other trade. Since writing the essay in question, the writer has made considerable progress in insuring a uniform article of the first quality, in both cider and cider-vinegar. The making of cider-vinegar on the farm is simple, but requires time—ordinarily two years. At the end of the first year, the same cider is decanted into another cask, or, maybe returned to it if required, after all the settlings have been washed out, and, when ready for market, must be decanted again, so that it will be clear. Riley or cloudy vinegar will not clear itself without the use of isinglass, and few people know how to apply it; but, in this case, if care is taken in the racking off, this will not be required. To make good cider, none but sound apples should be used, and the rotten or wormy part must be left out.

The boiling of cider injures the flavor, and is not recommended in the essay.

The making of cider and cider-vinegar ought to be practically taught at the Industrial Farm, as it is important that almost every farmer in the State should be familiar with this branch of business, as it is about the only manufacturing process, except the making of butter and cheese, that is connected with rural labor; but, thus far, no attention towards a successful effort has been given to it. This is due, at least, to the 5 per cent of the students who intend to go back to the farm. There is a rapidly-growing demand for good cider and cider-vinegar, and the knowledge how to make them should be widely diffused. "The Farm and Garden" has given no little space to this topic, and will continue to throw light on it from a practical stand-point.

I have a grater that was made East, but had to undergo some changes to fully please me. It will grate three to four bushels of apples per minute, with the aid of two horses, and will cost about $50. Any person who would like to make them for sale could have this for a pattern, provided that it could be returned in time for the season of work. A carpenter got one up on what he called an improved plan, after seeing this work; but it had only about one-fourth its capacity. The cost was some $20. A good one cannot be made for that sum. I have seen some of the high-priced patented graters, but I would not exchange this one for any other that I have seen. My press is also simple, yet powerful, pressing 50 bushels at a pressing. The screw and irons are made at Galesburg, and the wood work should be made on the farm, which can be done by a good carpenter. The grinder, press, and vats should not cost $200.

CURRANTS.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1873.

I have from time to time read your letters in THE TRIBUNE, but do not remember seeing anything about currants or currant-planting. If it would not be too much for an entire stranger to ask, you will confer a favor by enlightening me as to the variety to select for ordinary purposes.

Some friends have given me permission to take "cuttings" from their bushes, but I am not quite certain that I understand pruning well enough to perform this operation in such manner as to leave the old bushes what our insurance friends would call an "expectation of life."

Finally, how deep shall I plant these cuttings, and how prepare the soil,—a black loam? Very respectfully, J. H. K.

The most valuable varieties are the Red and the White Dutch,—the former being the favorite with the grower of this fruit, and it is seldom that even that delicious White Dutch is found in the market.

The dealers in currant-plants have a long list,—among them Victoria, Cherry, La Versaillais, Gandin, etc.; but these have no attraction to the market gardener.

Cuttings are made of 1-year-old wood, and are planted about 4 inches deep. The fruit is borne on the 2-year-old wood, and this would indicate the proper mode of pruning. Remove the old wood from the inside of the bush, or stool, and you will have the largest fruit. From 1 to 3 or 4 inches, and sometimes more, of new wood is pushed beyond the living wood, and this gives fruit the second year, but the crop is much less than from the shoot that come up from the bottom annually. In growing currants for market, the rows should be 8 feet apart, and plants set 4 feet in the row. The currant needs plenty of loose manure, which serves as a mulch to keep the ground moist. The plant being a native of a cool, moist climate, we must provide this condition as near as possible. The abundance of other fruit in the summer market, such as the strawberry and the raspberry, has seriously affected the market-value of, as well as the market-demand for, the currant. The mammoth clusters of currants are produced in a deep, rich soil, rather moist, but well drained, carefully pruned, and well tilled in the early part of the season.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Here is a new and wonderful invention.

Curculio, wood-borer, locusts, and all other insects so destructive to fruit-trees, successfully prevented from committing their ravages on orchards.

The tender vine and ornamental tree alike preserved, in root, body, branch, and bud, from the attack of any kind of vermin or insect, by ———'s new and useful process for preventing the borer or other insects from injuring fruit trees, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines. Patented Sept. 12, 1865. This remarkable invention has been tested in the most thorough manner, and has in every instance given the most conclusive proofs of its merits. In no case has it failed to prove itself a perfect and complete protection against ravages of the various kinds of insects that for years have been preying upon all kinds of fruit and fruit trees.

There has been a great lack of petty humbugs for the past year, and we hail the above as a relief from the general stagnation. Through the long summer days, and the dull monotony of winter, the patent-bee-hive-man, the tree-peddler, the map-man, the non-explosive-oil-man, the medicine-man, the philanthropist with the lightning-rods, have made their visits so far between that dullness has become chronic. What has become of these men? is a conundrum not easily solved. Some persons have the idea that they have given up the business, while others, equally well-informed, suppose that they are planning some new thing that shall be worthy of their past fame. Whatever they are pursuing at present, no doubt we shall see them all again in due time. We ought to have some new plant or seed, some new farm-gate, a few more patent churns, or at least a patent hen's nest. It is too bad that we lose the eloquence of these men; do come back, gentlemen, to while away an hour, and thus relieve us of the tedium of monopolies.

RURAL.

Five Whites and Two Indians Killed.

From the Leavenworth Times, March 28.

Last evening William Holland, of the Engineer Corps, arrived at Leavenworth from the southwest frontier, and brought the news of serious depredations.

He reports the killing of five Indians on the Cimmaron, and two white men on Medicine Lodge Creek. From all appearances, the bodies of the whites had been without life for a week previous to their discovery. One was recognized as the corpse of Capt. Griffin, who kept a ranche west of Wichita. His body was identified by his wooden leg. His scalp had been taken, which is evidence that Indians killed him. Griffin had been employed as a guide at Camp Supply, and was returning to the settlements when killed.

The ground near the spot where he was found was strewn with the shells of exploded cartridges, showing that he and his comrades resisted the Indian attack.

Mr. Holland reports that one of the Indian bodies found on the Cimmaron was that of Big Mouth, the Arrapahoe Chief who visited this city last month, and paid a visit to the Morris school.

It is thought by Holland that the Indians were killed by the traders along the Cimmaron selling whisky to the red men, and that the Indians in retaliation killed the white men. Big Mouth and his party gave evidence against some traders in the United States Court at Topeka about four weeks ago.

Big Mouth's loss is generally regretted, because he was recognized at the agency as a useful and peaceful Chief, and one whose influence in the direction of peace on the frontier was valuable. Our information from the southwestern country is to the effect that the traders are carrying on an extensive traffic in liquor with the Indians, and very serious trouble with the tribes is likely to be the result.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 3d@11s 7d; club, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, April 5—2 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; account, 93; 5-20s of '65, 94½; 5-20s of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 90½; Erie, 50¼.

Linseed oil, 33s 6d. Turpentine, 43s@43s 6d.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes, 55 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings uplands, 9¼@9⅜d; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. April delivery from Savannah or Charleston, 9¼d; March and April shipments from New Orleans, 9¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d; flour, 27s 6d.; corn, 27s 3d.

Beef, 78s 6d. Cheese, 70s; Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short rib middles, 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 5.—Refined petroleum, 40½s.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—Crude petroleum quiet and unchanged. Refined quiet and weak, with a downward tendency—nominally 15¼c spot, 15¼c seller April, last half; Philadelphia delivery, 19c; spot, 19¼c seller April, last half; seller May, last half, 19¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The dry goods business was rather quiet to-day, with the agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was fairly active and steady on all best makes. Denims and ticks are in good demand from first hands, and prints, percales, and ginghams are in fair request. Fancy dress goods are quiet, but plain fabrics are active. Glazed cambrics are jobbing at 8c. Shawls and woolens are dull. Foreign goods move slowly, except colored Orleans cloths and balernos, which are brisk. Dry goods imports for the week, $2,104,060.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 5.—COTTON—Higher with better demand; middling uplands, 19¾c; sales futures 8,900 bales; May, 19⅝@19½c; June, 19 11-16@19¾c; July, 19¾@20c; October, 17¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.15@6.65; common to good, $6.90@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat—Very dull and unchanged; receipts, 4,000 bu; No. 2 Northwest, $1.62; red Western, $1.85. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet. Western delivered, $1.10. Malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 12,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63½@65c; old mixed Western, afloat, 65½c; old mixed Western, in store, 63@63½c. Oats firmer and in moderate demand; receipts, 12,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@54c; white Western, 52@53c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; prime, $8.62½. Timothy, $3.50@3.75.

EGGS—Dull at 19@20c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull.

LEATHER—In moderate request at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—In fair demand; pulled, 44c; domestic fleece, 52@57c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16¼@19c. Sugar in demand and steady. Molasses firm at 67@75c. Rice more active and firmer; 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 19¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $17.12@17.25; prime mess, $15.75@16.75. Beef firm and unchanged. Cut meats in moderate request; shoulders, 7c; middles firm; long clear, 9@9 1-16c; short clear, 9c; do May, 9¼c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9¼@9 3-16c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 18@30c.

CHEESE—Steady; 12@17c.

WHISKY—Lower at 91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $7.40@7.65. Wheat steady at $1.60@1.63. Corn firm at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 79@83c. Oats firm at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Steady.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 14c.

BUTTER—In fair demand at lower rates.

CHEESE—In fair demand and firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard very firmy; steam, 8¼@8½c; kettle, 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats held; Shoulders at 6½c; clear rib sides, 8¼c; clear, 8½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders firm at 6¾c; clear rib sides, 9c; sales clear at 9½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged, with small order business. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.18; No. 2 soft Iowa offered at $1.30; only $1.25 bid. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 33½c, east track; 42c in sacks. Oats quiet but unchanged; No. 2, 27½@28c, east track; 33c in sacks. Barley firm; only sample sold. Rye dull and drooping; nothing doing.

WHISKY—Nominal at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75; nothing done; offerings very light. Bacon quiet; only jobbing and order business; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides, 9¼@9¾c; clear, 9¾@9½c. Lard firm at 8c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.80@5.35.

CATTLE—Firm and active; Texan, 2@5c; native cows and heifers, 2¾@4¼c; stock steers, 3@4¼c; fair to choice fat steers, 4¼@6c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; prime No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27¼; No. 2 do, $1.18. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and market unsettled; No. 2 mixed, 34½c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No. 1, 65½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, 79c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Nothing doing. market generally without change.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged. Grain unchanged in every respect.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork, $17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear sides, 9@9½c; clear, 9¾@9¾c; plain hams, 12½c; sugar cured hams, 13½@14, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 7¾@8¾c; clear 8¾@8½c; bulk hams, 10½c, loose. Lard—Choice leaf in tierces, 8¾@8¾c; kegs 9¾@10c; prime steam, 8¼@8½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 86@87c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 7c; good fair, 8¾c; prime, 9½c. Molasses dull; common fermenting, 45@50c; prime fermenting, 54@60c. Coffee dull; ordinary, 17@17½c; fair, 18@18½c; good, 18¾@18¾c; prime, 18¾@19½c; stock in first hands, 190,034 bags.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Sales, 4,800 bales good ordinary, 16½c; low mixed, 18c; middlings, 19@18½c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 2,605 bales. Exports—Coast, 1,725 bales. Stock, 197,313 bales.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 5.—Wheat quiet. Corn lower; Western, 58@60c. Oats; held State at 40c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and steady; Western red, $1.70@1.85; amber, $1.90@2.00. Corn—mixed Western quiet and firm at 61c. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 46@47c; white, 48c. Rye steady at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $17.00@17.50. Bacon—shoulders, 7¼@7½c; rib sides, 9¼@9¾c; clear rib, 9¾@9¾c; sugar cured hams, 12½@15c. Lard, 8¾c.

BUTTER—Very scarce, and wanted.

WHISKY—Quiet and firmer at 90½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged good ordinary, 16½c; low middling, 17¾@18c. Receipts, 1,365 bales; shipments, 2,153 bales. Stock, 45,885 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged. Corn meal firmer, at $2.50@2.55. Corn buoyant but unsettled, at 55@57½c. Oats scarce and firm, at 41@42c.

BRAN—Active, at $16.00@16.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and advanced; 7¾c, 9¾c, 10c. Lard—Prime kettle rendered, 8¾@9¾c; refined, 8¾@9c. Mess pork scarce and firm, at $16.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.76; amber Michigan, spot, $1.69¾; seller May, $1.67¾; seller June, $1.70; No. 2 red, seller May, $1.67¾. Corn a shade higher; high mixed spot 39¾c; seller July, 44c; low mixed, 39¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 33c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales No. 2 red winter at $1.62; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 44@45c.

PORK—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady and firm; car lots, 15c; Ohio State test, 24½@25c.

LADIES' GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

Having re-established our

DRESSMAKING

Department under new, experienced, and highly competent management, we are prepared to execute orders promptly, in the most skillful and artistic manner.

We open, THIS MORNING, an attractive assortment of

SPRING COSTUMES.

Llama Lace Sacques and Points; Choice Spring Silks, at $1 per yard; New Colors in Empress Cloths, Cashmeres, Camlets, Foulards, Pongees, Poplins, Mohairs, Silk Trevethan Cloths, Japanese Brocades and Stripes, with full lines of other new and popular Fabrics, now on exhibition.

We shall open at our former location, on State-st., in May, with largely-increased and improved premises, and a stock unexcelled in style and quality in this section.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

DRESS GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

BEYOND DOUBT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

No. 329 West Madison-st.,

Are selling Dress Goods and Silks cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Japanese Silks about half price.
Black Ground White Stripe Silks, all silk, at 75 and 90 cts.
Colored Stripe Silks at $1.00, very cheap.
Elegant quality Grey Stripe Silks, $1.20, really worth $1.75.
Black, all silk, Gros-grains at $1.00, good sightly goods.
Better and richer qualities Black Lyons Gros-grains at $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75, very cheap goods.
Richest and finest makes of "Guinets," "Ponsons," and "Bonnets."
Black Gros-grains from 75 cts. to $1.50 per yard below the market price.
Rich quality Silk and Wool Epinglines, choice shades, 75 cts., well worth $1.25.
Finest quality Cashmeres, new shades, 90 cts, price elsewhere $1.25.
Choice new shades in best Roubaix Poplins, 35 cts., worth 45.
Handsome shades in all-wool Crettones, at 40 and 50 cts., regular value 65 and 80 cts.
Plain, Figured, and Striped Mohairs and Poplin Alpacas at 37 1-2 cts., cheap.
We defy competition in Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines.
Bargains on the Cheap Dress Goods tables at 18, 20, and 25 cts.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,

THE GREAT

Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.

Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.

(One Prize to every 7 Tickets).

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
469 of $500	234,500
And 1,607 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,200,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:

Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths,
$150.00. $75.00. $37.50. $30.00. $15.00. $7.50.

We are now prepared to fill orders.

To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4468.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

NEW

Housekeeping Goods!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will, on MONDAY, APRIL 7, open their Spring assortment of Bleached Damasks, in Scotch, Irish, Barnsley, and German manufacture, new patterns; Lawn Dice and Damasks; Turkey Reds and Toileonets; Fine Sets Cloths and Napkins to match; 5-8 and 3-4 Single and Double Damask Napkins; 5-8 and 3-4 Fringed Napkins, oval and round Doylies; Colored Centre Napkins; Buff, White, Pink, Green, and Red, and Red Bordered Fringed Cloths and Napkins; Red Bordered and White Doylies, square; Tray Cloths, plain and fringed; Victoria Cloths, all sizes and colors; Knotted Fringed Damask Towels, white and colored borders; a line of Damask and Dice Towels at cost, a great bargain; Huck and Honey Comb Towels; Bluch & Bro. Turkish Bathing Towels; Patent Dusters, Cotton Terry, Blay, Dowlas, and Butchers' Linens; Sheeting, Pillow, and Shirting Linens, all widths and qualities; a fine line of the celebrated Barnsley Sheetings; choice styles of Printed Shirting Linens, a popular and scarce article; Birdseye and Nursery Diapers; Crashes, Huck, and Glace Towelings.

And a complete assortment of Marseilles Quilts, in White, Buff, Pink, and Blue, all sizes; Crib Quilts, great variety; German, Alhambra, Oriental, Honey Comb, and Crochet Quilts; Marseilles Mats, white and colored, &c., &c. The largest, cheapest, and handsomest selection of Linen Goods they have yet offered in the market.

FOR SALE.

GREAT JOINT SALE OF

Short-Horns and Cotswold SHEEP,

Consisting of the ENTIRE WOODLAWN HERD Of Wm. B. Dodge, and a large draft from the GLEN FLORA HERD, AT WAUKEGAN, ILL., ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873.

The subscribers announce that they will hold a public sale at Waukegan, Ill., Wednesday, April 9, 1873, of 80 head of highly and fashionably bred SHORT-HORN CATTLE, and 100 pure-bred COTSWOLD SHEEP, mostly imported, being the entire Woodlawn herd of WM. B. DODGE, and a large number of the most desirable animals from the Glen Flora herd of the Glen Flora Stock-Breeding Association.

We have no hesitation in saying that we believe this sale will comprise the largest collection of first-class stock—show animals and prize winners on both sides of the Atlantic—ever offered in this country at public sale.

Waukegan is 35 miles north of Chicago, on Milwaukee Division of N. W. R. R. Trains leave Chicago at 8 a. m. and 9:45 a. m., and return in time for all trains leaving Chicago that evening.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.

WM. B. DODGE,
Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill. C. C. PARKS, Pres't.

REMOVALS.

SAMUEL J. WALKER,

Real Estate Office,

REMOVED

To 88 East Washington-st.,

Between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, General Agents.

REMOVAL.

A. RIBOLLA

Has removed to his new and neat Barber Shop, 137 Dearborn-st., Speed Block, 3d door northeast corner of Madison-st., where he will be most happy to see his old friends and patrons, and as many more as will favor him with a call.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to the spacious stores now being erected for us at Nos. 44 and 46 South Water-st. We are now offering our stock of fancy groceries, green and dried fruits, etc., at reduced prices, to save moving same. Store now occupied by us to rent.

M. GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,

BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,

No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (*i. e.*, being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 names on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Howson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.

SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 706 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 706 Wabash-av.

NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy those celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. *Buy only of respectable houses.*

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

SCAFFOLD.

FREEDOM GATES will find ABNER GATES at No. 61 Hinman-st., near West End of Twenty-second-st.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

NOTICE.

To the property-holders of Southwestern-av.: There will be a meeting on Monday, April 7, at 7 p. m., to see about getting water and gas on the avenue. All interested are requested to be at FRED. DUENSING'S, 716 West Madison-st., at that time.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

Notwithstanding the stringency that has prevailed in all the Eastern cities and in Europe, money continues in fair supply in this market. The demand is active, and in some quarters the banks have more good paper offered than they care to take, but in the street the supply of money offered is good, and all really first-class paper is easily disposed of at 10 to 12 per cent, with some transactions in less desirable paper at 15 to 18 per cent.

Exchange is in demand, the remittances of Western merchants to Eastern creditors being large. Sales of New York funds were made to-day at 50c and 60c per $1,000 premium.

The great feature in finances to-day is the advance in the price of gold to 119⅝ though the closing price was somewhat lower. It is apparent that the great decrease in the amount of gold in the country during the last fifteen months, and the probability that the same experience is to be repeated in the next four or five months, is placing the price of gold entirely in the control of the gold speculators, and when the exports of domestic products fall off, as they usually do in summer, gold will go much higher than now.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,074,938.19	$401,009.23
Tuesday	4,065,944.24	481,772.29
Wednesday	7,315,952.91	837,048.13
Thursday	4,336,019.91	373,431.17
Friday	4,117,150.99	304,169.81
Saturday	3,685,773.64	306,234.36
Total	$26,595,779.88	$2,708,664.99
Corresponding week last year	$10,709,676.84	$2,644,248.92

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	....
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	136	....
Commercial National Bank	137	140
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	115
Northwestern National Bank	220	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	125
City National Bank	145	....
Home National Bank	100	....
National Bank of Illinois	110	....
National Bank of Commerce	100	105
Chicago City Railway	165	170
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	98	101
Pullman Palace Car	112	114
Elgin Watch Company	102½	106
Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	93	95
Traders' Ins. Co	101	105

SALES.

$2,600 Chamber of Commerce at 95.
3,000 Travelers' Insurance at 102.
3,000 Chicago City Railway at 167⅛.
500 Traders' Insurance at 104.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116⅛	117
5-20s of '65	118⅛	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅝	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅛	117¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118⅛	118⅝
10-40s	112⅛	112⅝
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	113⅝	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
Gold Exchange	....	119
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	107¼@	108¼
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95		....

LATEST.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Money was stringent, loaning as high as ⅛ to ¼ and interest, closing at 7 to 1-16. The banks report a return flow of currency from the West. The packages, at first small in amount, now reach as high as $50,000 to $100,000. The bank statement shows a loss in the reserve of $2,868,000.

Sterling is dull at 108⅛@108⅝.

Gold was strong at 119 at the close. The market was active and excited on increased business. The price advanced from 118⅞ to 119⅝, the highest point of the season.

Loans were from flat to 3-32 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $131,909,000. The Treasury disbursed $84,000 on account of interest, and $700 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Exports of specie to-day, $620,803; for the week, $1,246,187.

State securities were dull.

Railroad mortgages ruled quiet.

Stocks opened firm at a slight advance; at noon were very strong, but closing dull, with prices little changed from the opening.

Sterling, 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	118¾
5-20s of '62	116⅛	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	113⅞	New 5s	114
Coupons, '65	119	10-40s	112¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	Currency 6s	113⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅝	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	80⅛	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul pfd	74⅛
W. U. Tel	84⅝	Wabash	70
Quicksilver	39⅝	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92⅛
Wells Fargo	86	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅝
Pacific Mail	57⅛	Chicago & Alton, pfd	112
New York Central	101⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	129⅛	Lake Shore	91⅛
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	38⅛
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	34⅛
Northwestern	78	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Northwestern pfd	86⅛	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Rock Island	115	Del. Lack. & Western	99
N. J. Central	101	B. H. & Erie	4⅛
St. Paul	59		

REAL ESTATE.

The milder weather of the last week or ten days has increased the disposition to buy suburban lands, but it has also caused a feeling of greater confidence on the part of holders of land, and many who were willing to sell a few weeks ago, when the weather was wintery and the bleak prairie lands in the suburbs looked anything but inviting, are unwilling to sell now. Spring sunshine and sprouting grass are great stimulants to imaginations that picture future suburban villas where there is nothing of the kind yet. But while there is more confidence there are fewer transactions, for the reason that the views of holders and of would-be-buyers seem to be further apart. Some of the latter begin to think that, possibly, "the speculation is out" of land in some directions, where the advance in prices has been great within the last few months.

The most active speculation just at present is perhaps in that extensive, uninhabited, and almost inaccessible district extending about six miles west from the Great Eastern Railroad, and about six miles southward from the Chicago & Alton Railroad, comprising about twelve square miles of territory in the west half of the Town of Lake, and about the same in the east half of the Town of Lyons. The price of land in that direction is low compared to the prices in other directions the same distance from the city, because there is no means of transit to and from the city. Two or three suburban railroad projects for making this land accessible are talked of, though we have reason to believe none of them have, as yet, any more substantial foundation than "talk." The talk, however, has had the effect to increase the prices asked for a large part of the land in that quarter, and a good many sales have been made at prices double what the land could have been bought for a year ago. The latest sale we hear of in that direction is that of 160 acres, in the northeast ¼ of Section 23, Town of Lake, being four miles west of Englewood, and one mile directly west of South Lynne, at $500 per acre. There appears also to be some kind of a speculative railroad project brewing in connection with the district between the C. B. & Q. R. R., and the Ogden ditch, and extending all the way from the city limits out to the Desplaines River. In the

NORTHERN PART OF CICERO,

which includes Ridgeland, Austin, and the Northwestern shops, there is also a good deal of speculative activity, though it has a more substantial basis of actual improvement—in the way of new railroads already built, and buildings being erected—than the districts first mentioned. About a hundred men are now at work on the round-house, which is to be part of the great hive of industry at the Northwestern shops, and several dwellings for occupation by persons connected with the mechanical department of the Northwestern Railroad are about to be erected. In this quarter we hear of the sale of 10 acres in Sec. 15, being on Madison street, half a mile west of the new city limits, at $3,500 per acre, also 4 acres in Sec. 16, over a mile and a half west of the city limits, and half a mile southeast of Austin, for $2,500 per acre.

A RAILROAD ROUND THE CITY.

Two projects for a "Belt Railway" around the entire suburban territory, just outside the city limits, are being talked of. One of these has a sort of quasi indorsement from the Northwestern Railroad Company, and it is proposed to make a line from some point in the Town of Lake View, north of Lincoln Park, and running west and south, adjacent to the boulevard. It would pass Humboldt, Central, Douglas, and the South Parks, thus forming a belt railway, which, in its progress, would cross every railroad entering Chicago. All the advantages of a union depot would thereby be secured to the traveler. Trains would be run, say starting from the southern terminus; and, on arrival at the first crossing, the name of that railway would be announced, the transfer of passengers made, and the same proceeding repeated at each crossing upon the half circular route.

ALONG THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The work on the Chicago & Pacific Railway is now being pushed forward with energy. About one mile of track is laid per day. The road is graded, with the exception of a few cuts, to Elgin, and the track is laid a distance of 25 miles from their temporary depot, corner North Branch, Water, and Halsted streets. It is expected that the line will be in working order to Elgin by the 10th of next May, and to the junction on the Western Union Railway during the season. There is considerable activity in reference to stock along the line, and the subscriptions are encouraging.

A mixed train will be put on within a week, running over the completed part each way once per day. As soon as spring has fairly opened a suburban train, running six or eight times a day, will be added. The Company is already supplied with considerable rolling stock to meet the demands for freight and passenger traffic. Several stations are established near the city limits, around which there is much activity in real estate. The first one of these is at Humboldt Park. Lands adjacent may be put down at from $1,500 to $4,000 per acre. Much of it is subdivided, and is on the market by the lot. One and a half miles west of Humboldt is the second station, called "Pacific." The lands at this point have been subdivided into village lots and are held at about the same figures as above. Next to Pacific and one and a half miles further, is the third station, called "Kelvyn Grove." The lands around this station are now being subdivided. Seven hundred and forty acres are in the possession of one party, who proposes to make this locality one of great attraction. A boulevard 200 feet wide will extend through it east and west, and north and south. Every alternate street will be 100 feet in width.

The next station is "Galewood," which is located on "the ridge."

Then another mile and a half comes "Lovett," where a station has been built, and two miles more brings the line to the Desplaines River, at "Cazenovia," where there is active demand for acre property.

This line of railway reaches the city on the Bloomingdale Road, crossing the North Branch near the Rolling Mills.

THE EVANSTON TRAINS.

The residents of Evanston make considerable complaint of the fact that the trains on the Northwestern Railroad do not run into Wells street depot, as they did last year, but start from and stop in the Northwestern depot, on the west side of the river, to the great inconvenience of the Evanston people.

The other project is for a similar line branching off to the west from the Illinois Central Railroad somewhere about Hyde Park and running west just south of the South Park to some point west of South Lynne, thence north through the Town of Cicero, and eastward through the Town of Lake View to some point of junction with the Milwaukee railroads, thus crossing all the railroads that enter the city. One of the objects in view is to transfer freight cars from one railroad to another. This road is, we understand, favored by the Illinois Central Company, who profess willingness to give passenger depot facilities for the trains of the road in their Lake Shore Depot.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The tendency in all large cities is, for different departments of business, especially of the wholesale trade, to form centres, around which all seem to cluster. Immediately after the fire, it appeared as if the entire dry goods business was about to locate in the three or four blocks bounded by Market, Washington, Monroe, and Wells streets. It is now evident that most of the larger retail stores will drift back to their old quarters; but the wholesale trade seems likely to remain where it is. Within the last week or two, several of the wholesale clothing establishments have been looking for quarters in the vicinity of the heavy dry goods houses, and we should not be surprised to see a very considerable movement in that direction by the 1st of May.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work on the new Custom-House building will commence vigorously, with a force of nearly 100 men, as soon as the weather permits and the frost is thoroughly out of the ground.

Up to the present time, and for the excavating and concreting, etc., $51,000 has been expended. All reports to the contrary, and there are such abroad, are false. The work has progressed, in addition to the excavations, to the laying of the foundation of the area wall. The stone for this wall is nearly all on the ground, together with a good portion of the pier stones. It is being delivered as fast as it is prepared. It is furnished by John M. Mueller, and comes from Buena Vista, in Ohio. Some idea of the contract for this material may be formed when it is stated that the machinery, alone, for handling this stone at the quarry and the landing at Cincinnati and at the depot on Twelfth street, cost $200,000. It is brought from Buena Vista down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and thence to Chicago over the Illinois Central Railroad, via Kankakee.

The pier stones will each weigh five tons. The machinery for hoisting and handling this material is now being received at the Post-Office grounds. There are other single pieces of the stone-work that will weigh twenty-two and a half tons.

The cost for all sizes will average $1.30 per cubic foot. It will be sandstone, and of the same kind as seen in the Board of Trade Building and many other fine buildings in the city. The iron work of the basement and first story will be let on the 12th inst. The competition for the contract, which includes the material and placing it in position, is extended all over the United States. It is not known who will receive it, but it is hoped it may be awarded to Chicago. The bids will be opened on the 12th, and then sent to Washington for award. The columns of the first story—many of them will weigh eight tons—are single castings. The iron-work for the basement and first story will cost near $400,000. It is expected that two stories of the great edifice will be completed during the season.

At the present, nothing more is being done than the pumping out of the water in the foundation that is below the sewer level, and the planking around the building to facilitate teaming.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, April 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hastings st., e of and near Laflin st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,100.

Sheffield av, between Clay and Kroger st, e f, Lots 110 and 111, dated April 3; consideration, $1,330.

West Harrison st, between Gold and Morgan sts, n f, Lot 46, dated April 3; consideration, $3,000.

Calumet av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, Lot 7, dated March 20; consideration, $6,500.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 5, of Sherman's Addition to Holstein, dated Oct. 12, 1872; consideration, $800.

Von Horn st, near n e cor of Paulina st, s f, Lot 31, dated April 5; consideration, $800.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 2, of Phinney's Subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec 11, 39, 13, with other property, dated March 15; consideration, $4,500.

Lowe av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 28; consideration, $650.

Sub-lot 18 of Lot 5, in Block 28, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $800.

Forest av, n e corner of Thirty-seventh st, 2⅛ acres, dated March 29; consideration, $75,000. George Bickerdike to Jacob Butler.

Sub-lot 7 of Lot 8, in Blocks 3 and 4, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $550.

Arnold st, n w corner of Thirty-third st, e f, 30⅛x110 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $1,100.

Broad st, s of and near Archer av, w f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $1,767.

Ogden av, n e of and near Taylor st, s e front, 24 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $1,450.

Lots 28 and 29, in Wilson's subdivision in w ½ of n w ¼ of Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Feb 1. Consideration, $5,000.

Indiana av, 227 2-3 ft north of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated March 3; consideration, 8,500.

Western av, 148 ft south of Thompson-st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $1,500.

Robey st, 288 ft s of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated Nov. 6, 1872; considertion, $2,750.

Winchester av, 336 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114½ ft, dated Nov. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,850.

West Chicago av, near Rose st, s f, 25x120 feet, dated April 5; consideration, $2,100.

The premises No. 400 West Chicago av, dated April 5; consideration, $3,900.

First st, 100 ft e of Reuben st, n f, 25x123 ft, dated April 5; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in Block 9, in McReynolds' Addition, dated April 5; consideration, $700.

Sixteenth st, near Prairie av, s f, 25x145 ft, dated July 30, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Division and Cleaver sts, s w f, 25x144½ ft, dated March 7; consideration, $2,000.

Superior st, bet Cass and Rush sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

West Monroe st, near n w cor of Lincoln st, s f, Lot 25, dated March 17; consideration, $2,550.

Lot 24, in same, dated March 17; consideration $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 8, in Lill et al, subdivision of s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $15,500.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 2, of s ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 17, of Wenge & Hyde's Lot 1, of n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 7, of Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of the n w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 7, in Block 2, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $13,500.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 3, of Patrick's Subdivision in s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated June 5, 1872; consideration, $9,900.

Lots 25 to 33, in Block 2, of Traver's n w ¼ of n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 8, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $5,000.

East 5 acres of n ½ w ½ s ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 28; consideration, $22,500.

Block 14, of Parker's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 34, in Block 1, of Heintz' Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $900.

Lots 7 to 9, in Block 2, of McChesney's Subdivision in n w ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $900.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 9, in Salisbury's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $12,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 5: City property, number of sales, 197; consideration, $1,271,188. North of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $21,900. South of city limits, number of sales, 33; consideration, $170,601. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $12,500. Total sales, 235; total consideration, $1,476,189.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,118	3,525	10,590	4,429
Wheat, bu	24,873	1,750	33,833	13,439
Corn, bu	30,330	47,315	13,598	40,890
Oats, bu	24,250	18,430	19,943	40,308
Rye, bu	2,077	655	2,300	1,200
Barley, bu	6,270	2,510	12,425	8,345
Grass seed, lbs	69,170	43,140	103,507	40,853
Flax seed, lbs	17,000	....	36,700	19,500
Broom corn, lbs	8,100	10,000	400	....
Cured meats, lbs	153,400	197,168	1228,345	711,420
Beef, brls	....	....	135	....
Pork, brls	72	228	1,400	1,620
Lard, lbs	278,300	20,260	346,980	130,963
Tallow, lbs	22,870	18,790	20,075	....
Butter, lbs	42,445	41,773	8,500	10,300
Dressed hogs, No	81	44	....	....
Live hogs, No	17,225	3,925	10,703	2,653
Cattle, No	3,234	1,538	2,539	2,848
Sheep, No	1,134	489	643	1,284
Hides, lbs	204,105	112,830	143,289	62,020
Highwines, brls	388	256	109	365
Wool, lbs	69,706	41,286	19,050	21,800
Potatoes, bu	4,683	7,415	1,047	1,519
Lumber, M feet	358	1,705	1,247	683
Shingles, M	720	1,920	1,769	1,303
Lath, M	40	400	46	97
Salt, brls	300	....	519	3,169

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,464 bu wheat; 4,395 bu rye; 917 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 19,689 bu wheat; 18,319 bu corn; 4,360 bu oats; 2,576 bu rye; 9,233 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 37 cars wheat; 106 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 1 car rye; 11 cars barley. Total, 162 cars, or 64,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 5, 1873.	March 29, 1873.	April 6, 1872.
Flour, brls	60,229	54,533	22,601
Wheat, bu	179,433	190,957	14,866
Corn, bu	257,221	206,140	220,555
Oats, bu	178,590	240,382	75,132
Rye, bu	11,801	7,148	5,485
Barley, bu	46,305	48,515	15,150
Live hogs, No	81,920	54,625	28,333
Cattle, No	17,488	17,762	12,090
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	65,298	60,175	21,203
Wheat, bu	194,826	80,930	57,662
Corn, bu	81,184	56,923	164,648
Oats, bu	142,663	140,707	126,857
Rye, bu	5,876	3,309	9,442
Barley, bu	69,099	72,181	43,122
Live hogs, No	58,831	48,143	23,829
Cattle, No	13,502	12,858	10,384

The warm, pleasant weather of this morning seemed to take everybody by surprise, and imparted a wholesome stimulus to many departments of activity, as it promised an early resumption of summer business. Such weather, if continued, would speedily unlock the straits, and permit the resumption of navigation, while it would also compensate for the hitherto retarding weather, which has prevented the farmers from seeding as extensively as they had expected. Building operations took a new start, although it was the last day of the week, and the movements of vessels in the harbor showed the anxiety of business men to be ready for the first breeze which shall carry out our grain and other produce to the consumer. At the same time the straits are now full of ice, and some say they contain more ice than at this date in any one of twenty years past.

The Associated Press report of last evening gave three reasons for the weakness in grain in New York, but omitted to give what is undoubtedly the true reason. That is the fact that that there has been no export demand on the seaboard, as proven by the statement that the exports from New York for the week ending last evening were only 12,000 bu wheat, and 130,000 bu corn. With such plentiful offerings of California wheat in Liverpool, the merchants there do not care to order wheat from this section, and there is little encouragement to speculative shippers, in the fact that the best bid in Liverpool yesterday for Chicago No. 2 spring to arrive in May was 48s per quarter, which will not admit of over $1.05 being paid for it here, reckoning on the basis of 15c freight to Kingston.

The leading produce markets were dull to-day, with the exception of wheat and provisions. Saturday is seldom a busy day, except when it falls at the end of a month. The shipping demand was very light, and the speculative element held back from investing. The receipts were only moderate, and the rail shipments liberal for the season.

There was a good degree of activity in the grocery market, and prices were again firm all around, and unchanged. Dry goods continue reasonably active, with but little variation in prices. All staple fabrics, and seasonable goods generally, are held with pronounced firmness. Butter was in good request at yesterday's prices. Receipts are increasing some, but the increase is chiefly in common to fair grades, choice dairy continuing scarce. Bagging remains quiet as previously quoted. There was no change in the cheese, fish, and dried fruit markets. Canned goods met with a satisfactorily active inquiry, and nearly all articles enumerated in the list were held firmly at the quoted prices. Corn advanced a trifle, with which exception there were no quotable changes in values. Hay was again reported dull, with prices unsettled and irregular. Hides were in moderate request only, and the market was lacking in strength. Leather was firm. No new features were noted in the pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets. Oils were fairly active at the quoted prices.

The warm weather has had a favorable effect on the lumber market; the demand for all descriptions having improved, and a steadier feeling exists, the higher grades and shingles remaining firm. Brick, lime, cement, etc., are in good request, the quoted prices being generally adhered to. Fair activity was noticed in the market for metals, tinners' stock, and nails; and prices are ruling steady, and for many articles strong. A fair business was transacted in iron and steel, the market being firm for all imported stock. No further change in American iron was reported. Naval stores met with an improved inquiry, and rule steady. Wool and hops were quiet, and without particular change. Prices for the former staple are weak and irregular, while hops are held firmly at quotations, as the stocks are light, and gradually becoming less. Broom corn was without new feature; manufacturers are purchasing for immediate consumption, the better qualities being mostly wanted. There was very little trading in the seed market to-day, and all descriptions were dull, excepting the higher grades of timothy, which were in tolerably fair demand. Prices were unchanged. The demand for potatoes continues fair, and former prices were readily obtained. Green fruits were quiet; prices were unchanged for all varieties, except apples, which, under liberal stocks and many inferior offerings, are weak and irregular. Poultry is still very scarce, and all offerings sell readily on arrival. Eggs were in moderate local demand at 14@15c.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, and 20c and 21½c for do to Oswego. Rail freights are firm at 35c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted 10c below these rates.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the recent decline, though quoted firmer in New York till near the close. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Provisions were rather more active, being in better demand. The trading was principally in pork and lard, the former advancing 10@15c per brl, and the latter 10c per 100 lbs, the recent sharp decline having brought out several buying orders. Meats were in small request, and a shade easier, several holders offering meats freely at yesterday's quotations. The warmer weather will interfere to some extent with the movement of meats, and yet seller May is in favor with buyers, several large lots having been recently sold on that option. The demand to-day, for pork and lard, was believed to be altogether from the short interest. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.60@15.65; do seller May, $15.75; do seller June, $16.00@16.05; do seller July, $16.25; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.00@14.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.30@8.35; do seller May, $8.47½@8.50; do seller June, $8.65@8.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6⅛c for shoulders; 7⅝@7⅞c for long clear; 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs; and 8@8⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅜@6⅝c. English meats, 7⅝@7⅞c for Cumberlands; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear; 13⅛@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9⅛c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork seller May at $15.75; 3,000 brls do seller June at $16.05; 250 brls do at $16.00; 1,950 tcs lard seller May at $8.50; 1,250 tcs do seller June at $8.70; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅜c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 8c.

The following were the stocks of pork products on hand in this city on the 1st inst., as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association:

Mess pork, new, brls	58,602
Mess pork, old, brls	30,310
Prime mess pork, brls	60
Clear pork, brls	480
Lard, tcs	42,200
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	36,298
Sweet pickled hams, brls	2,150
Shoulders, lbs	5,056,500
Short rib middles, lbs	9,062,800
Short clear middles, lbs	3,874,256
Long clear middles, lbs	117,200
Cumberland middles, lbs	70,000
Rough sides, lbs	134,000
Bellies, lbs	197,000
Grease, pkgs	3,088

The daily "Commercial Report" gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending April 3, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

Week ending	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
April 3	2,267	5,135	2,781	2,821,800	6,090,880
Same week 1872	1,795	1,928	1,898	417,284	1,895,332
Since Nov. 1, '72	166,319	157,149	46,717	35,014,314	141,079,431
Same time '71-72	67,838	140,123	49,907	21,349,332	86,220,942

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, bxs, 4,426; short ribs, bxs, 2,983; short clear, bxs, 3,795; long clear, bxs, 1,535; long hams, bxs, 1,751; Cumberlands, bxs, 1,188; bacon, bxs, 139; long rib, bxs, 22; Staffordshire, bxs, 269; Stretfords, bxs, 54; Irish cut, bxs, 24; Birmingham, bxs, 10; bellies, tcs, 400; shoulders, pcs, 8,154; short ribs, pcs, 10,030; short clear, backs, 52 tcs.

Flour was quiet, though a shade more active than on Friday, there being a moderate inquiry for shipment, though reported dull and heavy in New York. The demand from the local trade was only moderate. Prices were unchanged, some holders being a little firmer in their views from the fact that the shipments now exceed the receipts. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.25; 250 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.20; 650 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $3.75; 200 brls rye (King William) and 100 brls do (Forest City) at $4.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,050 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following was the asking range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.35
Bran	10.00 @10.50
Middlings	10.00 @14.00

Wheat was moderately active, and ½c higher than on Friday, under a good demand, which was chiefly from the put interest, till the shorts were attracted by the increased firmness, and filled in with more freedom. New York was quoted irregular, with large holders firm in their views, notwithstanding a very small export demand. The advices from Liverpool generally quoted that market as firmer, though all did not agree in that respect. This gave a stronger tone to our market, especially as there are a great number of orders here to buy May wheat at $1.19@1.20. The greatest cause of the improvement in prices seemed, however, to be the fact that there were numerous "puts" out, to deliver at about $1.19½ to-day; and the parties who had sold these privileges were naturally anxious to prevent deliveries from being made. This put business is growing in magnitude; in fact it seems now to have been organized into a regular science, like the bookmaking of the turfite. It has recently had a great deal to do with the tone of our leading grain markets. Seller May, which was the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.19⅛, advanced to $1.20⅝, declined to $1.120, rose to $1.20⅛, and declined to $1.20⅛ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14⅛@1.15⅝, closing at $1.15. Seller June sold at $1.21⅛@1.22⅛; and buyer May at $1.23@1.23⅛. New receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.18. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.28; and No. 3 do nominal at $1.06 for regular. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.18; 5,000 bu do regular at $1.15⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.15⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 40,000 bu do at $1.15⅛; 15,000 bu do at $1.15⅛; 10,900 bu do at $1.15; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring (fresh) at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07⅛; 800 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 2,400 bu do at 93c. Total, 108,000 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at an average decline of ⅛c from the average of Friday, with a greatly reduced demand. New York was heavy, and the weather here was fine, which promised a larger yield on the new crop, and larger receipts of the old, while the prospects of shipping out are small, as most of the freight room now in harbor has been engaged by one or two parties, and a considerable proportion thereof is understood to be for corn to arrive by canal. So great an anxiety to sell, and so little desire to buy, have not been noticed in corn for several days past. It is probable that much of this feeling was due to fears of the effect of the weather upon the corn now in store here, as much of it was secured in an inferior condition as to dryness. There is little doubt that a long spell of warm, muggy weather would try it severely. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 30⅛@30⅜c, with one sale at 30⅛c; new receipts of No. 2 at 33c; seller May at 34⅛@34⅜c; seller June at 36⅛@36⅜c; seller July at 38⅛@39⅛c, and seller August at 39⅛@39⅜c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 fresh at 33c; 5,000 bu regular at 30⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 45,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 12,000 bu, by sample, at 32c; 800 bu do at 31⅛c; 400 bu ear at 30c, all on track. Total, 105,800 bu.

Oats were dull and little better than nominal at a slight advance on the reduced quotations of Friday, buyers being few and far between, while the reported shipments nearly equaled the receipts, and the arrivals of this morning were small. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 23⅛@23⅜c; new receipts of do at 26@26⅛c; and seller May at 27⅛@27⅜c, with one rumored sale at 28c. Seller June was nominal at 29@29⅛c. The market closed rather firm. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 26⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 26c; 1,200 bu rejected (Neeley's) at 22c; 600 bu (black) by sample at 30c, on track. Total 14,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, there being little offering, and no demand to speak of. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 62½c. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 64c; and 400 bu by sample at 67c.

Barley was dull, and about 1c lower all round, with only a very limited demand at any price. Regular No. 2 was tame at 75c, and was offered freely at 77c seller last half. No. 3 was dull and nominal at 64@65c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 5,000 bu regular at 75c; 4,800 bu rejected at 48c; 800 bu do at 42½c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 58c, all on track; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c, delivered. Total, 15,800.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was a moderate amount of trading on the curbstone, and wheat closed a shade firmer than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.15⅛@1.15⅜ seller the month, and sold at $1.20@1.20⅜ seller May, closing at $1.20⅜. Corn was in moderate request, and steady at 30⅛@30⅜c seller the month, and 34⅛@34⅜c seller May. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.73@1.79 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Local and Eastern manufacturers are purchasing small lots, chiefly of the higher grades, for immediate consumption. There was no change in the inferior qualities. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@8c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@3½c.

BUTTER—The features of this market were unchanged. The demand for choice butter again largely exceeded the supply, and the extreme prices established earlier in the week were easily obtainable to-day, sales making at 34@38c, and in a small way at 40c. The poorer sorts were quiet and firm. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@33c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 34@38c; medium to good, 25@30c; inferior to common, 10@18c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were moving to extents fair at full prices, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks ruled quiet and easy. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request. The receipts are fair. We quote: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50. Green peas, $1.40@1.60 per bu; white do, $1.25@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in good demand. Prices for most materials rule steady. We quote: Stucco, $2.60@2.75; New York stucco, casting $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $10.00@12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.50, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 7x9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Corn is becoming scarce, and in Yarmouth and Elgin we note a slight advance, the former now being held at $3.00@3.25, and the latter at $2.85@3.00. Other articles in the list were without quotable change, remaining firm, as follows:

CANNED GOODS.	
Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.00@ 3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00
PICKLES.	
Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00
MAPLE SYRUP.	
Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.20; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@18.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@23.00; tierce staves, rough, $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $22.00@25.00; do bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—Remains firm and unchanged. A fair amount of trading was done at the annexed quotations: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Prices range substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week, where, for the present, they are comparatively steady. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh lump $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in moderate demand on local account. Dealers were asking 15c for cases and packed lots, while loose packages are quotable at 14@14½c. Prices are rather weak. We note sales of 115 cases at 15c; 1,700 doz at 14½c; 35 cases and 400 doz at 14c.

FEATHERS—The receipts of prime feathers are very light, and genuine live geese feathers are 2c higher. We now quote: Prime live geese at 68@70c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@65c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—This market was without new features. Whitefish are rapidly disappearing from the market, and the few yet on hand are firmly held at $7.00. Cod, though temporarily in short supply, will soon be in full stock. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was noted in the market for goods in this line. Only a limited movement was visible in domestic fruits, and holders were weak in their views. Foreign assortments were in fair request at full rates. Raisins are tending higher. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@18½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6½@8c; Western do, 5@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate local request. We continue to quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.50@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@3.75 per brl. from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.00@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@6.00. Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Prices of groceries were not subjected to any important change. Trade was fair, and the quotations were generally adhered to. We repeat our list as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23⅛@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24⅛@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15⅛@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13⅞c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11⅜@11⅝c; do No. 2, 11⅜@11½c; B, 11⅛@11⅜c; extra C, 11⅛@11⅜c; C, No. 2, 10⅝@11c; yellow C, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice brown, 10½@10⅝c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10⅝c; do prime, 9⅞@10c; do, fair, 9½@9⅝c; common, 8½@8⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅞c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Was in small demand at about former prices. We quote wholesale prices as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand was moderate at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10½@10⅞c; greencalf, 17c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8½@8⅞c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Trade is still restricted to the immediate wants of local and country brewers, stocks are gradually becoming reduced, and consequently dealers are firm in their views. We again quote: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

HONEY—There is scarcely any comb honey offering, and the market is entirely nominal at the following range of prices: Choice comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade for the season. There was no further change in prices. We quote:

Iron	4 5-10	@4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Business was reported fair, and both domestic and imported stock was being held with decided firmness. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	34
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

LUMBER—The demand for lumber of all kinds is fair and steadily increasing, the warm weather of a day or so past having a favorable effect upon the market. The better grades are very firm, being in light stock, and letters are received from various Eastern points denoting a scarcity at these places also. Shingles are firm. The lower grades of lumber are steadier than for some time past, owing to the increased demand, at the range now given:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.50
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in active demand and firm. Following are the prices current: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7⅞c.

NAILS—There is a good demand for nails on both local and interior account. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is steadily increasing, and present prices are well sustained, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—Trading was on a liberal scale, and the market exhibited a firm tone. Following are the ruling prices: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72@73c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was good to-day, the pleasant weather having a favorable effect, and the market was firm for all standard goods. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.50@12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	2.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Remains steady and firm at the quotations given below:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The receipts were light, and all offerings sold readily to the retail trade. Turkeys sold at 15@18c, and chickens at $4.50@5.00. We note sales of 110 lbs choice dressed turkeys at 18c; 180 lbs do at 16@17c; 1 coop do at 15c; 12 doz large dressed chickens at $5.00; 6 doz do at $4.00@4.50; 12 coops at $4.50.

POTATOES—Were in good demand, and the receipts being moderate, former prices were obtained. Peachblows are quotable at 55@58c on track. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 57c; 2 cars do at 55c on track; 1 car choice do at 60c delivered.

SALT—Was in tolerably fair request at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade in this department is improving. Prices rule steady, as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL. Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60
OUTSIDE BLINDS. Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.03
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.53

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅛ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Excepting a fair amount of trading in choice grades of timothy there was very little doing in this market. Timothy is quotable at $3.20@3.35 for good to choice, and clover at $4.60@4.70; Hungarian at $1.00@1.15, and millet at 80@90c. Flax at $1.75@2.00 for poor to good crushing, and $2.15@2.20 for sowing. We note sales of 5 bags choice timothy at $3.35; 275 bags at $3.30; 225 bags prime at $3.25; 18 bags at $3.20; 9 bags fair at $3.00; 11 bags choice clover at $4.70; 26 bags prime at $4.60; 7 bags prime Hungarian at $1.10; 26 bags fair do at $1.00; 20 bags millet at 85c; 1 car do on private terms; 25 bags flax at $1.75.

TEAS—Were quoted firm all around, and some of the firm grades were held at a slight advance. We make no change in our list as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 52@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 50@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The following prices are furnished: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is quiet and easy, the tendency being to lower prices. We quote: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market is very quiet. Western manufacturers are about the only buyers, and their purchases are limited to small lots for current necessities. Prices are weak, but without quotable change, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@50c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, April 5.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,737	13,893	1,142
Tuesday	4,065	13,473	1,564
Wednesday	2,488	14,531	358
Thursday	3,039	14,189	2,231
Friday	3,234	17,225	1,134
Saturday	600	7,500	500
Total	17,153	80,811	6,929
Last week	17,533	57,566	5,207
Week before last	14,664	62,879	7,314
Week ending March 15	14,322	52,410	6,244
Total, 4 weeks	63,672	253,666	25,694
Since Jan. 1, 1873	172,791	1,284,549	113,828
Same period in 1872	149,354	824,713	128,902
Increase	23,437	459,836	....
Decrease	....	....	15,074

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,387	9,036	879
Tuesday	1,869	8,867	....
Wednesday	1,386	10,412	474
Thursday	2,826	11,430	658
Friday	2,539	10,703	643
Total	11,007	50,448	2,654

CATTLE—As was feared would be the case, the large shipments eastward from here during last week resulted in a sharp reaction of prices at the sea-board, the supply exceeding the demand at all points, and values being subjected to a ¼@½c decline all around. Our market has sympathized to the extent of a ¼@⅜c so far as shipping grades were concerned, but remains essentially unchanged for other descriptions. That under the pressure of the enormous receipts of the past two weeks (some 35,000 head arrived during that period) the depreciation in values should have been no greater, is matter for surprise. Had not the attendance of outside buyers been unusually full, and the quality of the stock exceptionally fine, the profits of drovers had been less; or, rather, their losses would have been greater. The inquiry for stock steers has steadily exceeded the offering, and the inquiry for butchers' stuff has also kept pace with the supply, and for these two classes the prices current a week ago have uniformly been well sustained. Stock cattle may be expected to continue in active request for some time to come, and it is not probable that the supply, within the next six weeks, will at any time so far exceed the demand as to cause any material decline. In a few instances feeders have paid $4.65@4.75 for especially desirable lots, but their purchases were chiefly at $3.50@4.00 for poor to medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to prime. The supply of new milch cows is gradually increasing, but the market has not as yet been overstocked, and prices keep well up, ranging from $20.00 per head for poor to $45.00 for choice. Veal calves were salable at about former rates, though the tendency is downward, as the receipts are more liberal. Good to choice fat light-weights sell at $5.00@5.75, and poor to medium qualities at $3.50@4.50. Corn-fed Texas cattle have been in fair supply at $4.00@4.50 for common to medium droves, and at $4.75@5.00 for choice, with a few extra at $5.12½.

To-day there was a dull, heavy feeling in the market. The different classes of buyers were well represented, but their wants were few, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. Shippers were the principal operators, a few loads only being taken by local butchers or feeders. Prices were without quotable change, as compared with yesterday, the following being the closing:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.30@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

HOGS—During the first half of the week under review the market was an excited and advancing one. Although the receipts were much larger than ever known at a corresponding period in any former season, there were buyers for all offerings, and up to Thursday noon there had been an advance of 60@65c per 100 lbs, prices going to $5.45@5.85 for poor to choice qualities. The continued heavy arrivals, however, proved too severe a strain upon the market, and during Thursday afternoon and Friday prices eased off 15@20c, or to $5.30@5.65. Should the present rate of supply be maintained—which is scarcely probable—the course of prices must continue downward, as none are rash enough to predict that there will be, for any considerable length of time, a legitimate demand in this market for 70,000 to 80,000 per week, at the relatively high prices now prevalent.

To-day there was fair activity, and prices were sustained at $5.30@5.40 for poor to common; at $5.45@5.50 for medium to good grades, and at $5.50@5.65 for choice. Several thousand remain in the pens unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	240	$5.62½	62	255	$5.65	63	221	$5.35
54	199	5.40	58	186	5.35	68	182	5.35
56	240	5.35	79	200	5.40	22	240	5.45
25	216	5.45	56	217	5.45	56	205	5.45
65	218	5.45	63	210	5.47½	57	200	5.42½
106	190	5.60	115	274	5.50	25	249	5.45
196	198	5.40	60	254	5.40	65	220	5.45
53	205	5.35	136	189	5.40	62	194	5.50
61	168	5.40	40	178	5.35	53	157	5.35
60	220	5.45	62	215	5.40	60	204	5.40
60	232	5.37½	64	227	5.37½	126	192	5.40
115	215	5.40	60	212	5.50	62	206	5.37½
51	225	5.45	67	173	5.50	93	252	5.60
34	146	5.40	56	199	5.45	95	264	5.40
53	287	5.40	96	181	5.40	50	246	5.55
50	246	5.55	69	220	5.50	82	194	5.40
50	170	5.40	127	192	5.40	53	189	5.40
66	218	5.37½	40	138	5.40	42	200	5.40
55	191	5.45	63	211	5.45	88	201	5.50
64	168	5.40	29	311	5.40	110	214	5.60
62	211	5.50						

SHEEP—Have been in light supply, and in fair demand at $3.75@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium; and at $5.50@6.25 for good to choice, with the bulk of sales within the range of $4.25@5.75. Very few lambs have as yet arrived, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. All the sheep have been disposed of, and the market closes steady at the above quotations.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 12 o'clock m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

THE COURTS.

The St. Joseph County Records Robbery.

More Assignees of Bankrupt Insurance Companies in Arrears With Their Accounts.

Supreme Court Opinions—Bankruptcy Matters—General Notes.

The reader will remember the particulars of the St. Joseph County records robbery. "Dick" Lane was the alleged culprit. He was brought before the Circuit Court, Centreville, Mich., on the 2d inst., for trial, Charles R. Brown presiding as Judge. Messrs. E. K. Keightly, the prosecuting attorney, and Henry R. Riley, of Constantine, appeared as attorneys on behalf of the people, and Messrs. George A. Meach, of this city, T. C. Carpenter, of Sturgis, and O. F. Bean, of Three Rivers, on behalf of the defendant. An adjournment was had, owing to the absence of material witnesses, until the following day. On the case being called, the counsel for the defense was still unable to produce their witnesses. They stated that the latter would give evidence clearly establishing an alibi. The witnesses in question were stated to be Gilbert Simonds and one McDonald, "members of the Chicago police force." The defense expected to prove, by Simonds' testimony, that on the afternoon of the 28th of June last, the day on which the robbery of the records of St. Joseph County was committed, he and Lane were together, in Chicago, between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., transacting business, and that they were at the theatre together, on the evening of the same day. This testimony is flatly opposed to that of Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Malz, Messrs. Creighton, Underwood, Fisher, and R. R. Reuler, in the Fonda case.

A further adjournment was prayed. Mr. Meach read an affidavit, made and sworn to by himself, that he was anxious to have the case brought to trial as soon as possible, that he had used all due diligence to secure the attendance of these witnesses, having seen them personally and obtained a promise from them that they would be present at the trial; that Simonds had been detained, owing to his being a candidate for the office of Constable at the election in Chicago on the 1st; and that he had received a telegram from McDonald saying, "My wife is sick; I cannot come."

The case was set for the 10th inst., a commission being appointed to take the evidence of the two witnesses.

OPINIONS PUBLISHED.

The current number of the Chicago *Legal News* gives the following synopsis of opinions reported in that issue, in addition to those that have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, delivered by Breese, J., holding that religious societies, incorporated under the statutes cited in the opinion, can only sue by and be sued through their Trustees.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State by Breese, J., holding that a person is not entitled to a mechanic's lien for moving a building from one lot to another, and that the mechanic's lien law must be strictly construed.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered by Thornton, J., holding where land is deeded to a trustee for a party, and the trustee has no trusts to execute and no duties to perform, that the statute operates instantly and vests the legal estate in the cestui que trust.

The opinion of the Common Pleas Court in Pennsylvania, by Allison, J., in the matter of the petition of the Credit Mobilier of America for decree of dissolution. The Court refuses the prayer of the petition, and says that the Court will not make an order for the dissolution of a corporation if it would prejudice the public welfare or the interest of the corporators.

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, delivered by Treat, J., construing the law governing payments to a debtor, against whom proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, holding that mere technical objections must be taken at the proper time, and will not have weight with an appellate court. The court states the mode of procedure when there are several defendants residing in different districts of the same State.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court, by Davis, J., holding that Samuel Jaudon, one of the trustees under the will of Commodore Bainbridge, who died in Philadelphia in 1833, had violated the trust reposed in him, in changing the investment of funds and pledging certain stocks for the payment of his own debts and to procure money for the purpose of speculating. The Court at some length states when parties purchasing stocks held in trust by a trustee will be presumed to have actual or constructive notice that the trustee was abusing his trust and applying the proceeds of the loan obtained on the trust property to his own use.

OVERDUE ASSIGNEES' ACCOUNTS.

Last month THE TRIBUNE found it necessary to wake up sleepy Assignees with the section of the Bankruptcy act that requires the filing of accounts. The provision is not to be construed to the convenience of the Assignee, but must be implicitly obeyed. Persons have been looking for the accounts of certain bankrupt insurance companies, that should have been filed in the office of Register Hibbard, on the 1st inst., in vain. The duty of the Register is, to report these Assignees to the Court, and the proper course, afterwards, is for the Court to call on the Assignees to show cause why they should not be removed for neglect of duty. No one wishes, however, to be unnecessarily exacting on the Assignees, who have a responsible and difficult post to fill; but in this matter of the filing of accounts, they should obey the law most scrupulously. The three Assignees who are in arrears, this time, escape mention this month, but will not do so again.

Meanwhile, THE TRIBUNE is curious to know what interest the bank deposits bring. The Assignees' reports are wofully lacking in this respect. There is no reason why the amount of the bank deposit and the amount of the interest thereon should not be separately stated, instead of being lumped together, as they now are. As a rule, there are no means of telling whether the deposits bear interest or not. It is to be assumed that deposits of bankrupt insurance companies are capable of earning interest as well as those of traders and others.

COSTS ON TRANSCRIPTS FROM JUSTICES.

In Wolf v. Berntser, a replevin suit, from Justice Austin's office, Judge Porter on Saturday made an important decision as to costs in appealed cases. The case was heard before the Justice, who entered verdict for the plaintiff. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court by the defendant, who duly filed his appeal bond, which Justice Austin approved. The defendant paid the costs ordered by the court on his taking the appeal. The Justice afterward refused to send the papers to the Superior Court, alleging as a reason, that the sum of $5 was due by the plaintiff, for costs for which he should hold the papers. The plaintiff refused or neglected to pay his costs, and defendant being unable to get his transcript, applied to the Superior Court. Judge Porter ruled Judge Austin to show cause, etc., why he should not be ordered to send up the papers. The Justice filed affidavits setting forth the grounds of refusal, as stated, and the Court filed that the reason was insufficient, and directed the papers to be sent up. Spafford, McDaid, and Wilson for plaintiff. Mr. Austin conducted his own case.

THE WINNESCHEIK INSURANCE COMPANY.

It will be remembered by the reader that Judge Blodgett, some time ago, in passing upon certain allegations as to the tardiness of the Assignee in this estate, promised to make an order upon which the latter could proceed to realize on some of the assets, as soon as the probable action of courts in other States, upon various suits then in progress against debtors of the Company, had been indicated.

A lengthy petition having been filed, on Saturday, praying for an order of Court for the payment by the debtors on the premium notes due to the Company, supported by a statement of facts that appeared to justify such action, the Court directed an order to be entered ruling all persons owing money to the bankrupt, on said premium notes, to show cause why they should not be directed to pay the same on the 21st inst.

THE M'CORD ESTATES.

The widow and part of the heirs of John McCord on Saturday filed a bill in the Circuit Court for a receiver in the McCord estate. The late John McCord was only heir of his brother, Jason McCord, who died in 1870, leaving his brother all his property, in value $500,000 real estate, and $200,000 personal property. Yoe was appointed administrator, in conjunction with John McCord, of Jason's estate, and finally John employed him as his agent, he being in ill health. Thus the entire care of the property fell into Yoe's hands. John McCord died in the first of last month, and Yoe, without notice to the heirs, produced what purported to be his last will and testament, which was admitted to probate in Cook County Court. The complainants in this bill have appealed from the action of the County Court, on the ground of undue influence and unsound mind, on the part of the testator, and they pray the Court, during the pendency of the prosecution of the appeal, to order the affairs of the estate to be placed in the management of a receiver, to be appointed by the Court. They allege that Yoe is not a sufficient security for the estate under his control; that they are unable to discover from him the true condition of accounts, and that it is time that the widow and family should begin to enjoy the estate.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Otis W. Needham, C. F. Bennett and Samuel Carter were, on Saturday, enjoined from selling or in any way disposing of the goods and effects of the bankrupts. Later, by stipulation of the parties, proceedings were ordered dismissed unless objections thereto are filed this morning.

A petition was filed by H. Welland, in the matter of the Home Insurance Company, on Saturday, for set-off, in the usual terms, and the Assignee was ruled to show cause why the set-off should not be allowed, five days after service.

Proceedings in the estate of John R. Brown, et al., were on Saturday ordered dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

William W. Church, Jr., of Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., yesterday filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy. He is a wagon-maker, and his debts amount to about $6,000, and trade assets, $2,000. His mortgaged homestead, and property claimed to be exempt, is valued at nearly $4,000.

Marder, Luse & Co., on Saturday petitioned for the adjudication of Reade, Brewster & Co., printers, claiming as creditors on five notes, viz.: One dated Oct. 29, 1872, at five months, $300, and four dated July 15, 1872, of which one is at 15 months for $450.35, one at 18 months for $460.30, one at 21 months for $470.35, and one at 2 years for $720.50. They allege as acts of bankruptcy the giving of confessions of judgment to various parties. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Williams will sit in chancery, in the Circuit Court, to-day.

Judge Farwell, to-day, goes to the Criminal Court.

John Kennedy, present owner of the Water Elevator patent, on Saturday, commenced suit against Henry J. and James W. Ready, for infringement.

Mary Filkins, on Saturday, commenced suit against the city, in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages.

Joseph Graff, on Saturday, entered confessions of judgment against Joseph Imhoff for $125 and $126.66.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company, on Saturday, commenced ejectment suits against Mary Graham, John Godfrey, Thomas O'Brien and Winnie McCarthy.

Stanislaus Sturtevant, the man who was arrested on suspicion of being a thief from Boston, who had stolen a quantity of false hair on Saturday, commenced suit in the Superior Court against the city in case of $25,000 damages.

Among the new suits will be found some particulars of the restored bill for injunction, etc., brought by Luther L. Greenleaf against W. M. Hitt and others, involving claims to the ownership of the greater part of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 42.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—John Kennedy v. Henry J. and James W. Ready, water elevator patent infringement suit.—Hector V. Loring v. Samuel Goldman; bill for specific performance of a contract to sell real estate.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,391—Appeal. 6,392—Charles H. Fargo et al. v. James Caraller; assumpsit, $600. 6,393—Elizabeth Carleton v. Frank Kirk; petition to restore record. 6,394—Thomas Reidy v. Michael Donahue; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,395—Mary Filkins v. City of Chicago; assumpsit, $5,000. 6,396—Joseph Graf v. Joseph Inhoff; confession of judgment, $125. 6,397—Joseph Graf v. Joseph Inhoff; confession of judgment, $126.66. 6,398—Milton & Patrick v. Kelsey Reed et al.; restored case. 6,399—T. C. Boyst v. Gillett & Smith; appeal. 6,400—Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Business Exchange v. John G. Home; appeal. 6,401—Appeal. 6,402—Appeal. 6,403—Appeal. 6,404—Appeal. 6,405—Appeal. 6,406—Illinois Central Railroad Company v. Mary Graham; ejectment, $500. 6,407—Illinois Central Railroad Company v. John Godfrey; ejectment, $500. 6,408—Illinois Central Railroad v. Thomas O'Brien; ejectment, $500. 6,409—Illinois Central Railroad v. Winnie McCarthy; ejectment, $500. 6,410—Wm. M. Ross et al. v. Alice Nugent; appeal. 6,411—In the matter of the will of John McCord; appeal from the County Court. 6,412—Harriet McCord et al. v. P. L. Yoe et al.; bill for the appointment of a receiver. 6,413—Samuel Cole v. Walter Trelevan; assumpsit, $900.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,927—Michael Theno v. Albert O. Fellows; trespass on the case, $500. 42,928—Wm. S. Beaubein v. Silas D. Gassette; petition to supply record. 42,929—Comhausan v. Niepce et al.; appeal. 42,930—Johanna v. Col. Englehard; divorce on ground of cruelty. 42,931—Margaret I. Hall et al. v. Margaret R. Kelley; petition to establish title. 42,932—Stanislaus Sturtevant v. City of Chicago; case, $25,000. 42,933—Luther L. Greenleaf v. W. M. Hitt, Edward M., Wm. J., Carrie L., Mary Francis, James F., and Charles M. Dennis, Martha A., widow of James J. Dennis, Lombard, and Mary Ducham, and Alexander McDaniels; bill restored for injunction, restraining W. M. Hitt setting up any claim to any part of southeast fractional quarter of Section 27, 42, 13; enjoining D. Ucham and McDaniel from selling notes under a trust deed secured on said land; to settle the title of Ducham to said lands; to reform Ducham's deed of conveyance so as to include the whole of said lands owned by Ducham at the time of said conveyance; to declare the deed to W. M. Hitt, a cloud on complainant's title, and remove said cloud, etc. 42,934, 5, 6, 7, and 8—Appeals.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Village Trustees—$1,160 Received for Licenses—Improvements Ordered and Petitioned—The New Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday. All the members were present except Mr. Bradner.

PRAYERS DENIED.

It was agreed not to lay sewers, gas and water-pipes along the boulevards, as prayed for by the South Park Commissioners; but it was deemed better to lay such pipes in the rear alleys, except water pipes, on Grand Boulevard.

Also, not to pay back special assessment taxes on State street and Michigan avenue, levied for the improvement of Wabash avenue, because Wabash helped improve both the others; such a precedent would be mischievous; the Commissioners had decided it just and proper so to levy it, and the matter should not be disturbed.

IMPROVEMENTS GRANTED.

The Attorney was instructed to prepare special assessment ordinances to open Calumet avenue eight feet wide from Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth streets, and Prairie avenue one hundred feet wide same distance, in response to petitions of owners of property.

PLATS APPROVED.

Fisher's resubdivision of the south 120 feet of Lot 10 in Block 5, Cleaverville, and subdivision of Block 1 of C. Busby's Subdivision of the S. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 10, T. 38, N. R. 14 E., were both approved.

LICENSE BUSINESS.

Saloon license was granted to Anna E. Beese at Wolf Lake. The President reported 31 saloon licenses granted during past year at $30 each, $930; and 23 wagon licenses, $10 each, $230; making a total of $1,160.

PERFUMERY WAR.

He also reported, of the decision of Judge Farwell in the Fertilizing Company injunction, that the appeal, if perfected, still left the authorities under restraint, but did not prevent private persons from complaint of injuries received and suing for redress.

PETITIONS WERE RECEIVED

and referred from T. H. Bryant and others, for permission to grade and stone Jefferson avenue from Oak to Walnut streets; from A. and L. S. Pierce, to repair crossing at Forty-ninth street and Michigan avenue; from J. C. Jennings, for removal of cattle-pound from Jefferson avenue, near Fifty-fifth street; from John Goode, to have said pound located on his nursery grounds, near Madison avenue, on Fifty-first street; from E. T. Durland and others, for water-pipes, and for plank sidewalks on Evans avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; from C. F. Springer, to have fines remitted assessed on four of William Hawkins' men for digging in the streets; from Matthew Knowles, for payment of services as pound-keeper; and from W. L. Smith and others, for plank sidewalks and street improvement 18 feet in width on Forty-third street, from Grove Parkway to Grand Boulevard.

MONTHLY POLICE REPORT.

Capt. Binford, of the police, reported 26 arrests for the past month: For teaming without license, 8; digging in streets, 4; drunk, 2; selling liquor on Sunday, 1; disorderly houses, 2; profane language, 1; traffic on parkway, 2; hunting in streets, 3. Ten were from Chicago, 9 of Hyde Park, 6 of Lake, and 1 of Palos; 11 were Irish, 6 American, 3 Germans, 2 English, 3 French, and 1 Scotch. Whole amount of fines assessed, $211. Amount of fines collected, $201.

PIPE-LAYING.

Ordinances were adopted in proper form to levy a special assessment to lay 6-inch water-pipes, fittings, and connections, on Madison avenue, from Sixty-first to Hyde Park avenue; Sixty-third street, from Woodlawn avenue to State street; Woodlawn avenue, from Sixty-first to Seventy-sixth street; Hyde Park avenue from Madison avenue to city limits; Fifty-seventh street, from Madison street to Hyde Park avenue; Oak street, from Madison avenue to Park street; Oak street, from Madison avenue to Cottage Grove avenue; Forty-second street, from Hyde Park avenue to State street; Indiana avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street; State street, from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third street; Fifty-fifth street, from Frederick place to Jefferson street. And for 4-inch pipes and connections, on Hyde Park avenue, from Fifty-seventh street to Madison avenue; Oakwood avenue, from Hyde Park avenue to Grand Boulevard; Thirty-ninth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to State street; Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street; Michigan avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-third street; Wabash avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-seventh street; Greenwood avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street; Jefferson avenue, from Grove to Fifty-fifth street; Fredrick place, from Oak street to Fifty-fifth; Washington avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Chesnut street; Cornell street, from Fifty-first to Walnut street; Fifty-first street, from Cornell street to Hyde Park avenue; Evans avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-third street; both sides of Grand Boulevard, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first street; and Hamilton B. Bogue, James Wadsworth, and Winchester Hall were elected the Commissioners to estimate the cost.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

Beatty & Barker, contractors on Fifty-first street sewer, were permitted to arrange with the South Park Commissioners to furnish them an outlet connection near their artesian well.

Messrs. C. M. Cady and John F. Carney were appointed to confer with the Water Commissioners on the proper kind of water-pipes to be procured.

Adjourned to Saturday, April 12.

THE ELECTION

for the new Board of Education of members for the First School District resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 315; necessary to elect, 158:

John Rennner	301	John I. Bennett	142
Van H. Higgins	175	H. M. Wright	138
Daniel Healy	167	J. Ramsay Flood	103
Joseph N. Barker	164	James G. Trine	78
George W. Binford	159	S. S. Calkins	76
John Middleton	158	John J. Noble	64
Homer N. Hibbard	148		

—It has been decided to remove the Northern Pacific Railroad offices from Brainerd to St. Paul. The transfer will take place some time this month.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VARIETY OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OPENINGS, mercantile, manufacturing, etc., on hand for men with large or small capital. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A DRY GOODS BUSINESS of $50,000 yearly sales, nicely located, and business must increase, being situated near the new manufacturing district. Inquire or address C. TEN EICK, 460 Centre-av.

A BEAUTIFUL WHITE WISCONSIN LIME WORKS, all in perfect running order, and doing a large business, for sale, cheap, for cash. Will take part of purchase in Chicago real estate. For further particulars apply at 424 West Van Buren-st.

A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, etc., cheap for cash. Good corner store, West Side. Address S 28, Tribune office.

A FINE CIGAR STORE FOR SALE. 50 EAST Harrison-st., near the Post Office.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures for sale at 582 Hubbard-st., corner Paulina, at very low figures, also lease can be had. Inquire at store or 115 North Paulina-st.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE NO. 835 WEST Madison-st., for sale.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM AND BARN FOR sale; two tables. 400 Wabash-av.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE, splendid chance for man with $100; good trade established; large sales and good profits. Apply or address CHARLEY, 130 West Lake-st., basement.

ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STORES ON THE West Side for sale, with very cheap rent, for only $400. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 15 South Desplaines-st.

OWING TO OTHER BUSINESS REQUIRING ALL the owner's time, he offers for sale his stock of first-class ready made clothing and furnishing goods; also fixtures and lease of store. The best location on West Madison-st. Address or apply at 183 West Madison-st.

RARE CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN A MANUFACTURING business in the heart of the city. Just the thing for a builder, furniture manufactory or any other manufacturing business. A large two-story shop, with brick engine house, and stone and dry-kiln, dwelling and stores, 30 H. P. engine and main line shafting now running. Can be bought cheap, and on easy terms, by a good party, or will trade for good Chicago property. Call on or address ISAAC O. ADAMS, 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

THE OLDEST GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, established in 1855, for sale; wish to retire from business. Apply at 33 West Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD BUSINESS man a half interest in a cash business that is well established, paying well, and can be rapidly increased. 126 East Washington-st., Room 38.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW MORNING, AT 10 o'clock, 40 head of horses of all grades; also, a lot of wagons, harnesses, etc. Bring in your stock, if you want it sold; no charges if not sold, at brick barn, 248 West Twelfth-st.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday, of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, and a car-load of mules and horses; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. D. BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

A GOOD TEAM WITH A FIRST-CLASS SET OF harness, wagon, and box for sale cheap. Inquire of 75 Coolidge-st., W. A. ST. CLAIR.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROAD, AND BUSINESS wagons, in fact all styles of light carriages on hand and for sale at low down prices, at 225 State-st. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

FOR SALE — FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. B. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR GOOD LIVERY AND GOOD STABLING GO to Omaha Stables, 167 and 168 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—A FINE MORGAN HORSE, THORoughly broke for city use; also, business open buggy and harness, for want of use. Call at 176 and 178 East Adams-st., up-stairs.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A FINE STOCK OF CARriages, buggies, etc., at 237 State-st., which will be sold at low prices. Call and examine. P. L. SMITH.

TWENTY HORSES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and good barn at J. BORWELL'S, Prairie State House, 245 West Polk-st., three doors from Halsted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, fine arms, and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

INVENTORS CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 South Clark-st. We buy and sell patent rights.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 81, or 106 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED, TO CONTRACT TO build a brick house; builder to furnish all material. Part land, balance cash. Address WINGAY, 76 West Van Buren-st.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WEARING APPARel, use Chemical Lint. By mail, 25 cents. M. LA RANSIEUR & CO., 255 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, washing to do at home; also plain sewing and dressmaking with a Singer machine. Best references can be given. Apply at 93 Boudon-st., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A BUILDER OF SOME CAPITAL TO erect a number of residences on choice South Side property, and take two-thirds cash, balance real estate at low price. A liberal arrangement will be made with a good responsible party. Address D 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN OFFICE COUNTER, about 10x12 feet, with round corner. Address G 62, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON Dining Rooms; very desirable large front room, suitable for family. Also day board.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE)—Pleasant furnished front room, for man and wife, with first-class board at very cheap rates.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room on second floor, furnished, with board, for gent and wife who will be permanent.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM MADison-st., large alcove room, finely furnished; also, one room for two gentlemen, with first-class board. Good table; desirable location.

Country.

FOR TWO FAMILIES, FURNISHED ROOMS, pleasantly situated, near depot, with board, can be had on fair terms, on C. B. & Q., 22 miles from Chicago. Address X 29, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH suite of rooms, or large square room, wanted and grate; hot and cold water, east of State and south of Eighteenth-st. Have piano and some furniture. Address, with particulars, MERCHANT, State-st., care of Carrier No. 13.

BOARD—FOR A FAMILY OF SELF, WIFE, FOUR girls, aged 8, 6, 3, baby, and nurse-girl; want three rooms, and genteel quarters. Address, with probable price and location, L 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily for myself, wife, and children, in suburban town for the summer. Address X Y Z, Carrier No. 8.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF STORE AND FIXTURES, suitable for any kind of business, and dwelling-rooms in the rear, at No. 172 Cottage Grove-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW MACNEAL & URBAN fire-proof safe, inside measure 22x40 inches, cheap. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTment of shade-trees, all nursery grown—elm, maple, ash leaved maple, white ash, lombardi, poplar, black walnut, American weeping willow, and early Richmond cherry, apple, pear, peach, besides a general assortment of nursery stock, roses, shrubbery, &c. Sale ground corner of Clinton and Adams-sts., or call at 74 East Madison-st. D. W. HIGBIE.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 1, 147 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—PROPERTY AS BELOW, all good, well-built houses, with abstracts furnished: Three houses and lots on Davis-st., or Artesian-av., one block west of Western-av., and 1½ blocks from Randolph-st. cars; trains on Northwestern Railroad, M. & St. P., and C., D. & V. Road stop one block from this street.

24x125, 1½-stories, 8 rooms, water, at $2,750; $400 cash, $1,300 in 5 years, balance monthly.

One house and lot 24x125, cottage, $2,700.

Fulton-st., near Oakley, 1½-stories and basement, water on both floors, gas pipes, barn and hay loft, shade trees; lot 25x140; price, $4,150; easy terms.

Fulton-st., near Oakley, good house, lot 25x140, $4,750.

Julian-st., close to Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st., $2550 cash, or $600 part on time; cheapest lot in the city.

West Lake-st., corner of Valentine, 73¼ feet front, two blocks west of Western-av, on easy terms; good business property, just outside fire limits; will, in all probability, double in price in a few years; price, $60 per foot, or will exchange for good house on West Side, worth $4,000.

One lot on Ogden-av., south of Twelfth; avenue 150 feet wide; price, $1,000, $600 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

One lot on Ogden-av., near Harrison-st., $2,000, one-third cash. M. HALL, Room 26, Central Union Block, Market-st. entrance.

FOR SALE—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., No. 2, Tribune Building. One stone-front, 14 rooms, West Side, half block from street-cars. Cheap; monthly payments, if wanted.

One brick house, all modern improvements, on West Washington-st., near Robey, 12 rooms.

One two-story cottage, 12 rooms, Winchester-av. Suitable for two families. A bargain.

One cottage, Campbell-av., near Harrison.

One cottage Jackson near Lincoln.

One two-story and basement house, Jackson near Lincoln.

One two-story house, 9 rooms, Leavitt near Van Buren.

Lots suitable for building, in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class three-story and basement, No. 4 Park Row. Building in good order, with kitchen range, heated by steam, and lot 25x150 feet, with brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY STORE-FRONT, DOUble dwelling, gas and water, lot 25x122, on Hubbard-st., near Ashland-av.; a bargain, and easy terms.

Corner Thirty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., 80 or more feet, only $80 a foot; best bargain in the market.

Choice business lot 20x100, one-half block from State-st. bridge, only $5,000; no cash required from party improving. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MARBLE HOUSES ON Michigan, Wabash, and Prairie-avs.

Houses, Shurtleff-av., $4,000, only $200 down.

25 feet, State-st., near Lincoln Park, $175.

24 feet, Lincoln-av., $150; three years.

48 feet, Menominee-st., $70; two years.

SIMEON MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—187x106 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Sherman-st., opposite the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore freight depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300x175 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner Fiftieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 112x175 FEET ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x133 FEET EACH, FRONTING on Fulton-st., near California. No cash payment required from parties who wish to improve this spring, outside of the fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front house, 12 rooms, corner Park-av. and Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x180 FEET, SOUTH SIDE OF Madison-st., between Laflin and Loomis. Good frame house on rear of lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, AND LOT 30x125, on West Lake-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-second-st., $5,000, easy terms.

Houses, Wentworth-av., $4,000, $300 down.

House and brick house on Prairie-av., east front, cheap.

3-story brick on Wabash-av., east front, $12,500.

Fine house and lot on Calumet-av.; all modern improvements, $13,500.

Several houses at Hyde Park, in good locations, $5,500 to $15,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS LOT 42x180 FEET, on State-st., near Burlington Railroad Crossing. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND TERMS to suit, five marble-front houses, Nos. 76 to 84 Park-av.; finest homes west of Union Park; have all modern improvements. Apply at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 15 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20 foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to P. B. LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE — $100 DOWN. WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $400 to $600; small payment down and two years' time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and warranty deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 140 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 2 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS ON JACKson and Adams-sts.; terms easy. Address M. CALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-third-st.; east and south fronts, one of the best residence lots on the South Side. Price, $10,000; easy terms.

Six lots on West Adams and Jackson-sts., between California and Sacramento-avs. Price $11,000 each, easy terms, or $60,000 for the whole.

Money to loan on first-class real estate in sums of $5,000 or $10,000 on 5 years' time.

ALFRED JAMES, Southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees, in front. $3,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 449 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Stewart, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East, Thirtieth, Raven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Egandale, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; balance on time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 672 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTY FEET FRONT, ON OAKLEY-st., near Erie, at a low price for cash. CLAFLIN BROS., 181 La Salle st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 508 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 GOLD-ST., renting for $45 per month; on sale a few days for $3,500; $500 to $1,000 cash, balance on 5 years' time, interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually; title perfect. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—1250 INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 31x175 feet, 3-story frame with brick basement, $12,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 214 PORTLAND-AV., for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wahpanseh-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY AND FRENCH roof brick house, No. 609 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. The 3-story marble front house, No. 510 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. The 3-story marble front house, No. 697 Wabash-av. An elegant marble front house on Michigan-av., finished in hardwood and furnished, with 47 feet of ground. A first-class frame house on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., with 37½ feet of ground. A 3-story and basement brick house on Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-av., $11,000. Also, several first-class residences, eligibly located on the avenues, varying in price from $20,000 to $60,000. H. S. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 20x44, newly painted and grained, and lot 24x124 to alley; price, $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply on the premises, 200 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS. 180 FT. ON SOUTH Water-st., northeast corner of Dearborn.

80 feet on South Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark.

90 feet northeast corner Lake and Wells-sts.

90 feet on Market-st., between Lake and Randolph.

161 feet northeast corner Washington and Desplaines.

20 feet on Lake-st., near Clark.

Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS: East front of block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON INdiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

Brick House No. 148 Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

Marble front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; $13,000.

Marble front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.

Marble front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

New marble front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; $33,000.

Marble front house on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.

Two-story brick house on Lake-av., with 44 ft of ground, $11,500. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—31 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Water.

112 feet on West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth.

56 feet on West Lake-st., near Elizabeth.

113 feet on Lake-st., corner of Ada.

40 acres adjoining city limits, and near C. B. & Q. R. R. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—309½ WEST LAKE-ST. FRAME building, stone front, with 5 years' lease; no taxes or assessments to be paid. This property must be sold this week; owned by a non-resident; $2,500 cash will buy it. Apply Room 5 Board Public Works, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av., $900 each; really worth about $1,200. D. WILLIAMS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, 339 WARREN-AV., east of Western-av., south front, 30x125 ft, 2-story and basement brick house, $8,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES FOR SALE ON EASY terms, near Forty-third-st., on Duncan Park, all new. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 84 Market-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-sixth-st., east front opposite site of Plymouth Church, 150 ft, with large frame house, $60,000. Very easy terms. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

MACHINERY.

FOR 60 DAYS WE WILL SELL ANY OF OUR machinery at cost, to make room for a large amount we have purchased at Worcester. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE LATHES IN stock, new and second-hand; all sizes; drills; bolt cutters; planers and matchers; Farrar surfacers; resawing machines; band saws. Any one wanting iron and wood working machinery will call at 275 South Canal-st. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY.

Two 10-acre tracts at Washington Heights, choicest of the whole.

19 acres between Irving Park and city, at a bargain.

40 acres, 80 acres, also 240 acres, within mile to half mile of north city limits.

10 acres and also 20 acres at Ravenswood.

2 blocks in Ravenswood, at very low figures. The town is improving faster than ever. Special reasons for these sales.

Two new cottages, and two cottages almost new, for sale on easy terms.

W. P. JONES, 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—1 6x10 ACRES ON WASHINGTON Heights, on Washington-av., near South-st. depot. Very choice location. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A GOOD HOUSE, with 50 or 100 ft of ground, one and a half blocks from depot; high, and dry the year around; shrubbery on premises; can take possession in ten days. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 10-ACRE LOTS. NEW cottage on each; ¼ improved, good, dry land; some timber at Hobart, 32 miles from Chicago. Price, $70 per acre; terms easy. Office days, Mondays and Fridays, 9 to 3 o'clock. J. EARLE, Room 3, basement, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES OF MODERATE MEANS or incomes looking for homes in a desirable location, convenient to business; we offer cheap lots on South Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, and May-sts., between Fifty-first and Fifty-third-sts. This property is situated two blocks from (and inside of) Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, four blocks south of Dexter Park, only 1 mile from State-st. cars, and within 1 block of the P., C. & F. W. R. R., and 2 blocks of Rock Island & Michigan Southern R. R., on which the 20 trains per day, each way, afford quick and convenient facilities for getting to and from business, in either quarter of the city.

These lots we will sell on monthly payments; from parties who build immediately, no money required for long time; or we will build to suit purchaser's views, and take pay for house and lot in monthly instalments, with a small down payment.

We show you the property free of expense, and invite inspection. NICHOLS & FITCH, 26 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW COTTAGES AND 50x125 FT. ground each; east front, two blocks from Brookline Station, between Englewood and Cornell. $2,500 and $2,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,500, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HOUSES AND LOTS near Hyde Park depot and the Lake; also fine building lots in same vicinity. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at the property at any time. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHEATON, ILL., ONE HOUR'S ride from Chicago, good houses and lots, well fruited, from $1,200 to $6,000. Also, farms near from $60 to $85 per acre. Come and see. H. W. COBB, Real Estate Dealer, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A VERY NICE NEW house with all modern improvements at Hinsdale; fine grounds, near depot. Apply at my office, 2 West Madison-st. J. NOTTINGHAM.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON JUNCTION-AV., WEST of Western-av. Inquire of owner, at Hardware Store, 318 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—THREE CHOICE residences, and several building lots; convenient to depot. Inquire at depot for O. P. PEASE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 14, 37, 14.

Acre tracts in Sec. 25, 38, 14.

Also acre tracts in Sec. 25, 38, 14.

Also acre tracts in Sec. 14, 38, 14.

5 acres on Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.

We have a long list of Hyde Park residence lots, acre, and boulevard property. CHACE & ABELL, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN SECTIONS 22, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 12, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—48X150 FEET FACING SOUTH ON FIFty-fifth-st., between Woodlawn and Kimbark-avs. This property is in one of the best neighborhoods of Hyde Park, in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches, is completely covered with fine trees, and can be bought at the low price of $35 per foot, cash. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MY COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, within 1 minute's walk of depot, at South Evanston. For terms, apply to C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $300 to $15,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN KANKAKEE COUNty, 40 miles from Chicago, on Illinois Central Railroad, at Manteno, 400 acres; 160 acres under plow; 300 apple trees; will take part in city property. SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARM WITHIN 15 OR TWENTY miles of city for farming purposes—160 acres. Houses for rent—constant inquiry. GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., No. 2 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SMALL HOUSE AND lot in good neighborhood, part payment to be made in good land in Miami County, Kan., at value as ascertained by owner of house. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE OR FIRST-class cottage to move; must be on South Side. JOHN M. WAITE, 138 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—HOUSES and lots south of Madison, and west of Ashland-av. E. E. CADWELL & CO., 188 East Madison-st. Room 3.

WANTED—I HAVE AN ALL CASH CUSTOMER for a residence in good location. JACOB G. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY TO SUBDIVIDE. Owners having something good will do well to call. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STEINWAY PIANO, 7 octave, carved legs, but little used, by private family breaking up housekeeping. Address, one week, B 32, Tribune office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market; repairing and tuning. At 289 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

PIANOS—300 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 150 first premiums; new prices; new catalogue. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS, RENTING money applies. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. R. PROSSER, 616 Wabash-av.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW; prices from $150 to $500; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced rates, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-sts. W. W. KIMBALL.

FINANCIAL.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 110 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, on 2 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 FOR ONE year on first-class Chicago real estate, first mortgage. Address 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $7,000 ON PROPERTY worth $25,000, to finish building in course of erection, and now ready for roof, two or three years; will pay fair commission. Address, for five days, J 34, Tribune office.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY, for 3 years, at 10 per cent per annum. Also, short paper wanted. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODS THAT SELL everywhere; pay 100 to 300 per cent profit, and only small capital wanted. Address or apply to MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIbles, Life of Christ, and Virgin, History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HARRISON, 220 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK—80x140 FEET, CORNER MAIN Branch and North Dearborn-st., will be leased for a term of years. This lot has been occupied for a number of years by the Western Transportation Company, and is all docked and ready for use. Also, 130 feet on South Branch, just north of Twenty-second-st., corner of Todd, well adapted for a coal, stone, or lumber dock. Also, 75 feet on the southwest corner of Adams and Market-sts., running through to the river, suitable for a coal dock. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK, ON STOWELL slip, near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 81 and 83 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK, 360 FEET, AT BRIDGEPORT; railroad facilities; immediate possession; cars furnished at low rates by contract with Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to B. SCHOENEMAN, corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 1ST OF MAY OR EARlier, a cottage or house of 7 or 8 rooms, on West Side, north of Harrison and south of Fulton-sts., within two miles of State-st. Family small, and best of references given as to respectability and promptness. Parties answering will please state full particulars as to price, location, &c. K 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BY A CAREful and prompt paying tenant, house from 8 to 10 rooms, in good repair, with all the modern improvements, located north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Give full particulars, and address G F C, 128 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE from 12 to 15 rooms either on Michigan or Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st., by a good tenant. Inquire of B. BRUNSWICK, Nos. 47 and 49 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, in good neighborhood, near cars. Will pay rent in advance. Two in family. Address A. PATTERSON, Room 5, Major Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT SOME HOUSES for customers, to rent, May 1. E. E. CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., 2 Tribune Building—One 2-story house, North Wood-st., all modern improvements, gas, water, sewerage, barn.

One cottage, North Robey-st., near Lake.

One brick house, 14 rooms, gas, water, sewerage, etc.

Four rooms for small family, West Jackson-st., near Lincoln.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 994 Michigan-av., two stories and brick basement, 10 rooms; possession given immediately. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, AND FOUR lots, West Adams-st., corner Hamilton, from May 1, at $50 a month. J. A. OWEN, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 11 rooms, gas fixtures, furnace, brick barn, all modern improvements; $100 per month; all in complete order. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 106 PARK-AV., 2-STORY brick house and barn; large grounds. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, NO. 9 SOUTH MAY-ST., 2-story frame, with brick basement, 12 rooms, marble mantels; house will be put in good repair. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1236 PRAIRIE-AV.; 1039 Michigan-av.; 1137 Michigan-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE 2-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,500. Also, the 3-story marble front dwelling No. 10 Eldridge-court; rent, $1,800. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES 1070 and 1072 Wabash-av., in block. Inquire over market corner Twenty-second and State-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT Highland Park. Address or call at 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—2 NEW BRICK BUILDINGS, 2-STORY and basement, with all modern improvements, situated on Lincoln-av., one block from Lincoln Park entrance. Inquire of JOHN MACAULEY, 756 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—ON CENTRE-AV. 157, 2-STORY BRICK house, fit for a boarding-house; bath-room, gas-fixtures, all in good order. $1,000 per year, or the 2 upper floors for $600 per year. Inquire next basement, 159.

TO RENT — A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY owning a marble front house, elegantly furnished, on the South Side, near Twelfth-st., desire to meet with small family of means who would take house and board owners. No boarding-house keepers need apply. Principals only dealt with. Address, for one week, E 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—71 NORTH CURTIS-ST., HOUSE 12 rooms, and bathroom, in good order. Will sell all or part of furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.; $75 per month to a responsible tenant. Inquire of A. PATTERSON, Room 5, Major Block.

TO RENT—THE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE NO. 335 North LaSalle-st., 3 stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of eight rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 rooms, fronting Union Park; large lot and barn; will rent one or two years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF two-story house No. 486 South Morgan-st., containing 6 rooms, &c., with furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply on premises, or to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, $50 per month. Inquire on the premises, in basement, 139 Centre-av.

TO RENT—TO SIX AMERICANS—A HANDSOME row of six new cottages inside old city limits; $200 for the first month, and $40 or $50 every month thereafter until $2,200 is paid, when you can all become your own landlords; near corner Thirty-fifth-st., or Douglas place and Western av., near depot and junction of two railroads, besides horse-cars and busses will run within three blocks of the property during the year, or money refunded. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT, stone-front house, with or without furniture; Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; would prefer to retain first or second floor and board with family. Address SHERWOOD, 168 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1: A NUMBER OF DWELLings on West Side; also, suites of 6 rooms each; gas, water, and water-closets, in Thompson's Block; suitable for housekeeping; light and airy. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 10 COTTAGE PLACE, FURnished or unfurnished. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES 13, 36, AND 78 SOUTH HALsted-st.

Stores 203 and 201½, 732, 813, and 341 West Madison-st.

126 West Washington, 119 and 121 Washington-st.

Stores 381 and 383 West Madison-st.

Store 343 Van Buren-st.

Stores 63 and 65 Blue Island-av.

Stores 197 and 199 West Madison-st.

Stores and lofts, Washington, west of tunnel.

Stores 227 and 229 West Lake-st.

Stores rented and rents collected.

D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st.; 100 feet on river by 200 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE CORNER LAKE-st. and Western-av. Splendid location for grocery or hardware business. Apply 345 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER—Ground floor, 16x115. 74 West Monroe-st. A. KNISELY & CO.

TO RENT—A LUNCH-COUNTER AND DINING-room, already stocked; board taken for rent; on easy terms; at 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE—WEST SIDE, IN the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40X100 OR OF smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S School Furniture Factory, 165 and 169 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN building corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., steam, water and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply at building, JOHN S. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELL-lighted rooms; one 50x74, one 50x24, and one store, 25x74, southeast corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 78 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING, 288 AND 290 Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st., to be finished by June 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASEment, Nos. 108 and 110 Franklin-st., in the Nevada Block, from May 1; rent, $2,000. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFUL STORES ON RANdolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.; each 40x170; five stores and basement; steam elevator in each. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 78 STATE-ST., WITH vault; second floor, same; loft with elevator. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of No. 85 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACHESNEY.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK stores, No. 116 and 118 South Franklin, near Madison. Suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business. Will be rented separate if desired. Low figures to responsible parties. R. M. OUTHET, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—POWER, WITH ROOM 36x36, IN SECond story of our planing mill, now occupied by Wm. Stevens as a sash, door, and blind factory. Possession given 1st of May, 1873. PARK & SOPER, 775 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STONE BUILDING, 4-STORIES AND basement, with elevator and vault, on the north side of Lake-st., just West of Clark; $4,000 per annum. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 FINE, FIRST-CLASS STORES, 10 AND 12 East Madison-st., very cheap. C. L. JENKS, Morrison Block, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO 10 LASALLE-ST., WITH IMmediate possession. Apply to RICHARDS & GOOCH, 181 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—BASEMENTS ON WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 223 WEST Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70, suitable for any first-class business (now occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co.); a large dry goods trade already established; to the right party, rent cheap. By WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, at 456 West Madison-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, Transients accommodated. Room 42, Nos. 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS ON SMITH-ST., IN GOOD repair, one block from Union Park. Call at 150 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 280 West Washington-st.; all modern improvements. Reference required.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FRONT ROOM ON WAbash-av., 378, for two single gentlemen, near Sixteenth-st.; reference required. Call at my store, 134 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 2 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 48.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also, suite of unfurnished parlors to rent. Apply at 17 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two persons. No. 182 South Halsted-st., near Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, CORNER HALSTED and Madison-sts., suitable for dentist or doctor; A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for 4 gentlemen or gentleman and wife. First-class board in building if desired. Apply to "FULL AND PLENTY" Dining Rooms, 378 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SECOND floor, one furnished. 343 West Lake-st. E. E. CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—4 AND 6-INCH BEADED CEILING FOR sale, cheap. STARRETT & BRO., corner Twelfth and Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—30,000 PHILADELPHIA BRICK, LIKE those used in the Portland Block. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

500,000 LARGE-SIZED WISCONSIN CREAM-colored brick for sale; price, $18 per M. delivered. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 348 West Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MESSRS. M. F. GILMORE AND J. P. Harley will please call at the Central Hotel, between the hours of 8 and 10 p. m. JAMES GILL, of New Orleans.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED — A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GROcery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, N 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH. One perfectly familiar with tool dressing. No other need apply at McCORMICK'S New Reaper Works, Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A SPINNER, ONE WHO UNDERstands carding. Address RYANSON BROS., Columbia City, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER; ONE competent to do finishing, ruling, and to take charge of bindery; plenty of first-class work; good wages, and permanent situation to the right man. Address Minneapolis TRIBUNE, Minneapolis, Minn.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—300 GOOD RAILROAD MEN FOR different roads; company work all year; wages from $1.75 to $2; plenty of station work. Also, one railroad cook and one baker; entirely free fare; also, 2 farm hands and 6 men for city work. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH & CO., 110 South Water-st., Room 1, or 38 North Canal-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE PLEASANT LIGHT BUSIness for ten active men; $25 to $35 a week sure money. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st., Room 3.

WANTED—YOUNG, STEADY, AND RELIABLE men, who are used to doing hard work and can drive team. Apply at 786 Indiana-av., near C., B., Q. Railroad crossing.

WANTED—4 ACTIVE, SOBER MEN FOR THE country. Also, a man with $300 capital. Inquire at 148 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT LIGHT WORK FOR the summer and good pay, come and see us. SMITH BROS., 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BELL-BOYS AT CENtral Hotel; must have references.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS, SOME NEAR CHIcago; big pay, steady work all year. 20 choppers for Michigan; 3,000 mechanics and laborers for Texas. ANGELL & COAKER, 31 West Randolph.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESmen, and 10 men for steady work; also man with $250. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. One man cleared $47 last week, another young man made $22 in three days, selling our new button-hole cutter, needle threading thimble, and other new articles which sell in every family. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Howe Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 112 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR the city, and several for the State, to sell the Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, best and latest in the market. Sold by agents only. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE MONEY—$2 PROFIT for every $1. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS; wages, $1 per day and board the whole year round; fare advanced to men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—MEN THAT MEAN BUSINESS TO make $3 a day and expenses. Send for circular. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MEN WITH $1,000 TO take State agencies for salable and profitable manufactures. 125 South Clark-st., Room 73.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE families; Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, cooks, nurse girls, general housework. New Intelligence office, at MRS. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT 849 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply Monday at 87 S. Green-st.

WANTED—AT THE UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER State and Twenty-second-sts., 3 dining-rooms girls and 3 chambermaids.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework; must come well recommended. 85 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 973 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK, FOR FAMILY OF TEN, WASH and iron for three. 585 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT WORK TO come during the day; family of three. Call at 425 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in private family; good cook and washer. Apply at 1206 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 173 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS families, at the Scandinavian Employment Room for Ladies, 181 Superior-st. No fees.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN a very small family, one child; German girl; at 773 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCRUB GIRL AT BURKE'S European Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper or clerk. A position in a wholesale house preferred. Best of references furnished. Address J. W. HAWES, Toledo, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN wholesale or retail grocery, and posted in retail trade; work to commence by first of this month. References given. Address F 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION ON A LOCAL newspaper by one who can keep the books, write for the columns, and set type if needed. Address with terms E 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY goods store. 15 years' experience in New York. Abundant reference, may be seen any time. Room 80, Burke's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUGGISTS—A young man, 26 years of age, is desirous of obtaining employment as prescription clerk; has had over four years' experience and can be well recommended. Address Box 268, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKbinder; references given. Address, stating wages, for three days, M. W., 185 West Adams-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER EXperienced in railway work desires an engagement. Address G E, P. O. Box 1163, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener, for gardening fruits, and flowers. Speaks German and English. Address 57 North Superior-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF REspectable family wants a situation as interpreter; speaks English, French, German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. Address H. F. ABBEHLY, Green Bay, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, in a wholesale house. Will work for board, or nothing, till employer thinks him competent. Apply to S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE BOY, CAN give good reference. Address 269 Butterfield-st., CHARLES E. ROBERTS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER BY ONE who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AT THE PAWNBROKING business, by a young man of several year's experience; good reference. Address G 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING, BY A YOUNG man who writes a fair hand, and has ample leisure time during the day and evening. Address CIGARS, No. 42 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUITABLE HELP TO BE gotten at Scandinavian Employment Room, 181 Superior-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 134 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 280 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 16, 1873, to 155 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN with small capital to take half interest in a first-class and well-established photograph gallery of nine years standing; good business; experience not necessary; a good chance for a young man to learn and establish himself in the business for little money. Address for one week, S O C, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; a good wholesale and retail trade established. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown. Address H 48, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS AND ELECTRO-MAGnetic Healing Institute, 241 West Madison-st. Public seances every evening at 8 o'clock, at which many spirit faces appear and are recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours, with the most wonderful and reliable trance, business, clairvoyant, and psychometric mediums in the city, who will give information on business, marriages, law-suits, lost or stolen property, travels, past, present, and future events of every description, and cure all diseases that are curable. Wanted, several good, reliable mediums.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and Business Medium; also, Physical Examinations, at 17 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess. Acquirements: All the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; a comfortable home being the chief object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 30 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES, WITH 10 GOOD fruit trees, good house and buggy, and the best garden land in the State, only 20 miles from Chicago Court House. Will exchange for a good house and lot, or will sell for cash at a bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF KEYS, WHICH THE owner can have by calling at 109 Twenty-second-st., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

NEW YORK.

An Occasion to Be Theologically Improved---"The Black Crook" and its Author.

The Apostle of Advertising---The Financial Harm of Murder.

Unfortunate Play-Houses--Beecher's Life of Christ.

Dramatic and Journalistic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1873.

Some of our extremely rigid clergymen may seize the occasion of the recent fatal accident to Charles M. Barras, the author of the "Black Crook," to show the fate which usually attends men who surrender themselves to sin.

POOR BARRAS,

however, really had so little to do with the production of "The Crook," as it was presented in this and other cities, that he should not on that account, receive post-mortem condemnation from the pulpit. He wrote his play with a good deal of care, and offered it to Jarrett & Palmer, of Niblo's at the very time they were arranging a plan for some sensational spectacle. They found, on looking over the MS., that they could fit a ballet to it, and introduce it with all the scene-painter's art and the propertyman's resources. They accepted the drama in consequence, agreeing to give the author a fixed price for each representation. Before they had put it on the stage, they had cut, and hacked, and mutilated the piece so mercilessly that the "incantation-scene" alone was left of its original proportions.

The vanity of the author was recklessly disregarded; but the avarice of the man was bounteously flattered. Barras got from the extraordinary run of "The Crook" in the Metropolis, and throughout the country, a sum somewhat exceeding $100,000, and was still in receipt of money therefrom at the time of his death. I doubt if any man were ever so liberally paid for so small an amount of literary (*sic*) work. Boucicault is said to have cleared $200,000 from his "Colleen Bawn," which he wrote in three days; but Barras did the "incantation-scene in fifteen minutes, and had an advantage, therefore, over the prolific Dion.

LITERARY LUCK.

What pure luck there is after all in literary ventures! Writers who do their best and most conscientious work seldom reap much reward from it, at least in money; while some careless effort yields them a profit they never had anticipated. Barras, for example, had written many things for the stage with very little pecuniary success, and I am sure he would have been willing to take $500 for his incantation-scene when he had discovered it was the sole remnant of his pretentious production. That he should realize a fortune from it was not to be conceived, though he often declared that he deserved it on account of the ridicule and abuse heaped upon him for being the author of such a miserable hodge-podge as the acting version of "The Crook" proved to be.

SINGULAR SOURCE OF A GREAT SUCCESS.

Speaking of lucky ventures, Robert Bonner was extremely lucky in getting hold of the *Ledger*. He was working at the case for $15 or $20 a week, I have been told, when the owner of the paper, who called it the *Merchant's Ledger*, determined to give it up that he might devote his entire time and attention to a press he had invented, and which he supposed would supplant Hoe's. Bonner, as the story goes, was unwilling to lose his weekly salary, and, consequently, made an offer to the publisher for the property. The offer was accepted, and the *Merchant's Ledger*, having a circulation of but 3,000, passed into Bonner's hands, and the adjective of the name was dropped. The commercial sheet R. B. resolved to convert into a journal of miscellaneous reading; and to this end he secured the services of "Fanny Fern" (Mrs. Parton), then a new literary light, at the rate of $1,000 per annum,—she agreeing to write for nobody else. The experiment, successful beyond expectation, led to other engagements of a similar sort, and to the foundation of Bonner's fortune.

When the proprietor of the *Ledger* dies, newspaper publishers ought to erect a monument over his grave to the memory of the Apostle of Advertising, as he certainly has been. He is probably worth more than $1,000,000, and he has expended more than half that sum in advertising. He has paid $3,000 for a single advertisement, and $40,000 for a week's advertising. He set the fashion of using printer's ink munificently, and verily has he had his reward.

THE NATHAN MANSION,

though it will be three years next summer since Benjamin Nathan was murdered there, still stands without a tenant. It is one of the handsomest and most desirable residences in Twenty-third street, and yet it cannot be let to a private family at half the price it would have quickly brought before the tragedy. The sons of the murdered man have tried to lease it, and finally to sell it, all to no purpose. The stain of blood upon it repels renters, lessees, and buyers, alike. It is difficult to understand why a mere superstition, or perhaps, association, should injure the beautiful dwelling so much; but that it has injured it, is undeniably true.

Persons have ceased even to speak of the Nathan horror, unless they pass the house, and the opinion is general that the wealthy Hebrew was murdered by one man, without the knowledge, aid, or connivance of others, which explains why the reward of $50,000, offered for the discovery and arrest of the assassin, has never been claimed.

DISCOURAGING TO SCRIBBLERS.

I don't like to discourage gifted novices; but I feel bound, out of consideration to them, to say that the literary market here is at present largely overstocked. Several of the magazine-editors have informed me that their MSS. on hand have never been quite so ample, and that they could get along very comfortably if not another article were offered to them during the next three years.

It is remarkable how many persons are willing, and even anxious, to write, when the prospect of their getting into print is so very small. They care very little for money, as is evident from the kind of profession they are disposed to enter; but they nurse an intense desire for such distinction as might be conferred upon them by the publication of the most ordinary articles. When, on an average, twenty-four out of twenty-five communications are declined, there is little reason for the indulgence of scriptural ambition.

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

in spite of Manager Daly's enterprise and liberality, is said to have lost money steadily since he took charge of it. He has tried to attract the public in various ways, having given gorgeous spectacles, sensational dramas, and French adaptations, one after another, and not one of them has proved a permanent attraction. It is reported that he has sunk nearly $100,000, although he regards his future prospects as good.

"Uncle Sam," now on the boards, is drawing very well, notwithstanding its poverty of plot, situation, and dialogue. I can hardly conceive of Sardou's writing so miserable a drama, which depends for effect upon base misrepresentation of America and its people. The piece is full of indelicacies, and its general spirit is as true of Senegambia or Cyprus as it is of this Republic. As a large part of the scene is laid here, it seems very natural that the part of *Uncle Sam* should be played by an Irishman (John Brougham), as the Irishman's rich brogue is more frequently heard on this island than the clear English accent.

AN UNFORTUNATE THEATRE.

The Opera-House has been unlucky almost from the beginning. The late Samuel N. Pike sold it to advantage to James Fisk, Jr., representing, or claiming to represent, the Erie Railway; but Fisk sank over $300,000 in conducting the establishment, and many persons hold that it cannot be made to pay for some years on account of its location. Daly will render it prosperous if anybody can, and he certainly deserves prosperity for the energy, generosity, and boldness he has shown. He is making money at his Fifth Avenue Theatre, which, until he leased it, was one of the most ill-starred houses in town. If he could bring up the Fifth-Avenue, I don't see why he can't do the same thing for the Grand Opera-House.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

has nearly finished his second volume of the "Life of Christ," and it will, probably, be out in two or three months. Beecher is asserted to have grown very tired of his work, and to have admitted that he made a mistake in undertaking it at all. He did not know, until he had begun his studies, how many books had been published on the subject, and he has found difficulties in dealing with the character of Jesus, which he had not anticipated. He was very anxious to give up the work, and would certainly have done so had not the first volume already been printed and the second expected. The book has had an immense sale, as indeed anything would have which bore the name of Beecher.

SALMAGUNDI.

The "Scouts of the Prairie," now performing at Niblo's, for the express purpose of introducing to the public "Buffalo Bill," "Texas Jack," and "Ned Buntline," is the most ridiculous, though not in the least ludicrous, drama ever presented at that theatre. There is such an immense amount of gun-firing during the piece that one can scarcely understand what is the use of it all, when the three redoubtable persons I have named are not killed in the first act. "Buntline" is declared to be the author, and he must be. I doubt if any other man could write such execrable stuff.

J. Henry Magonigle, the courteous and excellent business manager of Booth's Theatre, will, after the present season, become Booth's personal manager, arranging and superintending the distinguished artist's provincial tours.

It is said that Olive Logan is so indignant at the public for the dead failure of her "Business Woman" that she threatens to write no more for the stage. If she would but keep her word, the public would deserve congratulation, for the so-called plays she has furnished have been of the sorriest sort.

At least twenty of the prominent journalists here are going abroad this spring to assist at the Vienna Exposition, and some of them expect to be absent more than a year.

The blackmailing business is reported to be very active this season, and the profits unusually large. The extent to which it is carried on is not suspected by any one unacquainted with the shameful facts.

Another literary weekly is contemplated here, starting with a capital of $100,000, and the time named for its appearance is next October.

The rumor that Kate Field is going upon the stage is pronounced by her friends a pure fabrication. Though the daughter of an actor, she has no desire to achieve green-room distinction.

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett is the fourth death of the wife or widow of leading city journalists within a few years,—Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Marble, and Mrs. Greeley having deceased in that time.

The friends of James Brooks are greatly alarmed at his condition, and regard his chances for restoration to health as extremely slender. COLSTOUN.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

"Reversing the Supreme Court."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is at the present time a very peculiar condition of things existing in our State. Our Supreme Court (composed of seven high-minded, honorable, and incorruptible Judges) is set upon by a swarm of paltry politicians, dirty demagogues, and senseless shysters, who are seeking to take advantage of the present popular demonstration against railway and other monopolies, and inaugurate a crusade against this tribunal, which they threaten to reverse; and a few lilliputian attorneys have volunteered brainless contributions to the daily press for that purpose. There is a homely English proverb which says that, "When a pot boils, the scum always comes to the top;" and, in this outrageous attack on the highest legal tribunal in the State, the "scum" of the community have become leaders.

Our present Supreme Court is second to none on this continent; for respectability, honesty, and integrity, it has no superior. No honest, intelligent citizen of the State can justly find fault with its decisions. They have been generally correct, both in law and ethics. This Court has stood with adamantine firmness between the citizens and taxpayers of the State, and the public robbers, and against every unlawful attempt to fritter away the Constitution in favor of "rings," or monopolies, who have been trying to prey upon the people; while, on the contrary, the Legislature (the body through which this Court is to be "reversed"), has heretofore been aiding and abetting all sorts of nefarious speculations and "steals," by special and general legislation. For instance, a few very "honest" gentlemen perpetrated a steal upon the people of Livingston County of $75,000 in bonds, by the aid of the General Assembly. The Circuit Court of that county sanctioned that "steal." The case came before the Supreme Court, and by it that "steal" was reversed; and now the virtuous "ring-masters!" who participated in that steal are determined to "reverse" the Supreme Court for interfering with their nice little "job."

Again; another ring of "patriots," also through the assistance of the Legislature, inflicted a very pretty little "steal" on the taxpayers of Champaign County, of $100,000, ostensibly for the erection of an "Industrial University;" and a similar *circle* of citizens, also through legislative interference, forced a plump little "steal" of $40,000 on the inhabitants of the Town of Carbondale (of course) for the purpose of locating a Normal School at that place; and these two rings of patriots, fearing that the Supreme Court will "reverse" the later "steals," as it did the former one, are now "honestly" endeavoring to "reverse" the Supreme Court, so as to prevent it from interfering with their little pet schemes. Why should this "old fogy" Court intermeddle with the operations of these fastidious lobbyists? It is very naughty in the Supreme Court to do so, and, for this very reason, it ought to be "reversed;" so these patriots think, and hence their patriotic action in this matter.

In the Supreme Court as at present organized, the people of our great Commonwealth have a just pride and an abiding faith. The Judges are known to be able lawyers, of superior culture, profound legal knowledge, inflexible integrity, and irreproachable morals,—men who, at home and abroad, carry with them the respect and confidence of the people. Such a tribunal is a great public blessing, the "reverse" of this would be a terrible public calamity; and it is the "reverse" of this that these political pettifoggers propose to have. They propose to "reverse" the Supreme Court, and substitute for its present learned lawyers, illiterate shysters; for knowledge, ignorance; for integrity, knavery; and for good morals, the iniquitous code of the lobby. This is the kind of reversal contemplated by the creatures who are waging this unholy war against the Supreme Court. And what is most surprising in all this matter, is the supineness and silence of the members of the Bar of this State. In the face of these facts, the respectable members of the Bar should have joined together as one man in opposition to this attack of unprincipled varlets upon the Supreme Court, and denounced the movement with the indignation that it deserved. And I urge upon the members of the Chicago Bar to take the initiative in this matter, and rally to the support of the Supreme Court, thus brutally attacked and infamously maligned; and every respectable citizen in the State (not blinded by passion or prejudice) will support the Bar in their efforts to right this wrong. Very respectfully, A MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO BAR.

Judge Lawrence.

From the Genesee (Ill.) Republic.

The voters of this judicial district will be called upon to elect a successor to Chief Justice Lawrence in June next. Already the subject is being quite seriously agitated among the people, and the sentiment is not all one way. The farmers in their organized capacity are canvassing the question with a good deal of feeling, and the politicians are busy in arranging matters pertaining to the election to suit their views and ambitions. They have called a convention to nominate the Chief Justice's successor, and, if the politicians control it, some new man will probably be taken up.

In this issue of our paper we print an able article from the editorial columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and we ask for it a candid, dispassionate consideration from the farmers of the district. Some of the reformers claim that THE TRIBUNE is unfriendly to their cause, and is not to be relied on as a guide, counselor, and friend; but we do not regard that able journal in that light. To be sure, it has the independence to do its own thinking, and tells the people what it thinks; but, because some of its advice is unpalatable, it does not follow that it is not meant for their good, and will so result. There is no demagogism in THE TRIBUNE's course regarding the farmers' fight with the monopolies, and we have reason to believe that the producers of this State have no firmer, warmer, or more consistent friend than it is.

At any rate, we ask the farmers of this district to read the fair, candid article alluded to, and ponder it well before deciding to throw overboard one of the ablest and fairest jurists in the State, and accepting a candidate presented by a lot of demagogues.

Chief-Justice Lawrence.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

A good deal of interest just now is being manifested by the newspapers and the people in reference to the election in June next, to fill the place on the Supreme Bench which will be rendered vacant by the expiration of the term of office of Chief-Justice Lawrence for the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, La Salle, Grundy, and Woodford. It is in the highest degree creditable to Judge Lawrence that, almost without exception and without regard to party, the expression is in favor of his retention in the place which he has filled with such distinction for so many years past.

Apart from any momentary hostility that has grown up against Judge Lawrence on account of any of his decisions, there is an almost universal conviction that he is one of the most profound, as well as one of the safest, jurists on the Supreme Bench. He is now in his prime, is a thorough student, and will yet reflect honor upon the jurisprudence of the State of Illinois. It is especially unsafe to select Judges who are to hold office for a term of years, and may be called on to decide a great variety of cases involving, in the most intimate degree, the welfare and interests of the people, with reference to their supposed views on any particular question; and it is therefore hoped that the attempt to make capital against Judge Lawrence—as we see it is proposed to do in some parts of his district—on account of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the railroad question, will be a failure. In that decision there is good ground to believe that he merely pointed out the defects or an existing law, and thus prepared the way for its amendment,—an opportunity of which the Legislature is now about to avail itself. It is far more important that a Judge should be known to be impartial, high-minded, judicious, well read in his profession, and, in addition to all (if not above all), incorruptible, than that he should be believed to hold certain views on any given question, which may lose its practical interest for the people, or be totally overshadowed by other and more important questions.

Though not in Judge Lawrence's district, the fact that he formerly resided in the City of Quincy, and is well known here, and highly respected for his qualities as a man and a profound and distinguished lawyer, as well as the fact that the people of the whole State may be affected by the decisions of the Supreme Court, and are therefore directly interested in the personal and professional character of those who occupy places upon the Supreme Bench, justifies us in saying this much in his behalf.

MIDDLEMEN.

MONEE, Will Co., Ill., March 31, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an article signed "Middleman," dated Grand Prairie, Ill., March 8, 1873, and published in your weekly edition of March 19, it seems to me that the writer is of the opinion that the farmers are opposed to middlemen, and are, therefore, trying to do away with them through their farmers' clubs, or in some other way. This is a great mistake. We are not opposed to middlemen, but we are opposed to the enormous, pitiless profits they are taking from us, because they all seem to reason just as he does; that is, that it is impossible, through the machinations of monopolists, for the individual farmer or consumer to get the article needed; or, if he is allowed to buy or order it of the manufacturer, there would be so much expense connected with it that the consumer so ordering or buying would be glad to get his needs supplied by the middlemen the next time. We want the manufacturers and middlemen to do just as we did in the years from 1860 to 1866, when they held conventions and raised their prices, when labor and food were high. We were silent, and did not make any demonstration against their just demands. We did not complain, but took both sides of the question into consideration. We said, We are doing well; we also want them to do well. But, for the last four or five years, things have changed, and we find that they are not going to listen to our complaints. We are forced to do what they formerly did; that is, to hold conventions, and agree on some uniform plan to lawfully help ourselves.

Allow me to state a fact which will more plainly illustrate the unjust extortions of these monopolists: Some time last winter, the reaper manufacturers held a convention. The result was, that they raised the price of self-raking reapers, which heretofore sold at $185 on time, to $200 on time; but, when this farmers' movement commenced, they smelt the rat, and they reduced the price again to $180 on time; that is, $5 lower than the old price. Does this not show plainly that the $15 they raised their reapers above the old price was an unjust extortion? Furthermore, is it not outrageous that the manufacturers get together and concoct a plan by which they allow their agents to charge us from 25 to 50 per cent—yes 60, if not even more—for selling us their implements? For instance: We are living thirty-four miles from Chicago. We have been in the habit of buying So-and-so's implements. They sell their walking and riding cultivators to their agents at $33; but their agents charge us for the same $45, and they do not cost quite a dollar of freight from Chicago here. Why must they have this large profit? Could Messrs. So-and-so (who have already made fortunes out of the farmers of the Northwest) afford to sell these cultivators at their shop at, say, $35 cash, would the $2 extra not compensate them for dealing with the farmer? But, instead of doing this, they also charge the farmer $45 at their shop. Now, I ask these men, Do you not force us into self-defense? Do you suppose any earthly being could stand by silently and see such outrages,—you, for many years, amassing riches upon riches, millions upon millions, and we barely able to pay our expenses, let alone having decent clothing and living, and educating our children? Is it just and right that you should sneer at us, and try to oppose our just movement? Are you going to provoke us into lawlessness? Do you suppose any loving father or mother can remain quiet when they see that you are giving your children good educations, while ours must work on the farm and live in ignorance; and thereby your children are given a chance to rule over our children?

We, as farmers, know very well that these unjust and large profits taken by middlemen will finally regulate themselves, but not until there is such an overflow of middlemen as to create a natural competition; but then we propose to help to let supply and demand regulate the price of fabrics, as we are willing that they should regulate the price of farm-productions. We claim that middlemen must try to deal on a living profit, or oherwise it will be our duty to call a new class of middlemen into existence, who are willing to work reasonably.

"Middleman" states that, in modern times the consumer and producer live so far apart that they do not know each other. This is true to a certain degree, as a good many of us have gathered the experience, even near at home, that the manufacturer declined to deal with the farmer directly; but, if it has come to it, and both the manufacturer and the middleman refuse to listen to reason, we will try to ignore them, and do without their implements for a season, and wait until their supply has increased to such dimensions that they will feel the necessity of getting rid of some of their stock.

It is not the middleman that annoys us so much as the monopolies created by the manufacturers, corporations, and labor associations. Manufacturers fix their own prices in their conventions. Who is the sufferer there from? The farmers. Railroad corporations agree among themselves on freight tariffs and passenger fare rates. Who is the sufferer? Again the farmer. Laborers meet and agree to work but a certain number of hours a day? Who is the sufferer. Again the farmer.

I will also say to "Middleman" that, if there should be too much expense connected with getting one pair of boots, we will order a dozen pair, or a dozen cases of boots. A FARMER.

Government Stock Stampeded by Indians.

OMAHA, April 6.—On Friday morning last a party of ten or fifteen Indians stampeded the Government stock, while they were grazing on an island in the Platte River, near Fort McPherson, Neb. Pursuit was made, and the stock recovered. Two detachments of soldiers were in pursuit of the Indians at last report, and a company has been sent to the Sioux camp on the Republican, to discover if the Indians were from that camp.

Infanticide.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 6.—William Riley and Julia Spanger, who have been living on terms of improper intimacy for some time past, were arrested last night at Nashua, Iowa, charged with murdering their infant, a child of 6 months, by drowning in Cedar River, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where the body was found on Saturday afternoon, they having been seen about the place late Friday afternoon with the child. After their arrest they admitted the crime, alleging that it was done to cover the woman's shame.

NEW YORK.

A Large Part of the City in Darkness on Account of the Gas Men's Strike—Large Quantities of Goods Smuggled by Means of the Charity Dodge.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Alexander T. Stewart, though stated by his physicians to be convalescent from his severe illness, it is believed spent yesterday in a very critical position. His complaint is Bright's disease of the kidneys.

One hundred and forty packages, invoiced as crockery, blankets, &c., for the use of settlers in the Red River country, and labelled care of James Freeman, St. Paul, Minn., and imported recently by the Cunard steamer, were seized yesterday in various localities, including the Erie Depot, Hoboken, by United States officers, and alleged to contain fine China ware, silks, and expensive cloths, valued at $60,000.

The following is the cargo of the wrecked steamship Thorwaldsen: 1,700 tierces and 100 firkins lard 17 bundles whalebone, 2,128 boxes bacon and 80 boxes of backs of same, 1,006 bags clover-seed, 213 reapers, 1,978 bushels of corn, 34 hogsheads tallow, 500 barrels extract logwood, 250 barrels lubricating oil, 12,500 boxes starch and 14 boxes statuary. The steamer was built in Sutherland, England, in 1872, was 310 feet long, and 2,206 tons burden.

Detective Sergeant Green, of the London police, arrived yesterday en route for Havana with the papers necessary for the extradition of Bidwell, charged with defrauding the Bank of England.

The *World* says intimations were given out yesterday, as if on authority, that the money locked up the past week will be restored to circulation by Wednesday or Thursday.

The strike of gas men, notwithstanding their places have been to a certain extent filled, occasioned the turning off of the supply on the west side of the city during the day, and at one time to-night threatened to leave that portion of the city in total darkness. In some of the streets the lights are burning dimly, and candles are used as auxilary lights in many of the newspaper and telegraph offices.

NEW YORK, April 6—Midnight.—The strike of the men of the New York Gaslight Company still continues. The efforts of the Company to fill the places of the strikers with Italians from Ward's Island seem futile, as the city below Grand street is in total darkness, the supply having given out shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. The streets in the lower part of the city present a most dismal aspect, the lamps having gone entirely or showing the faintest glimmer of light.

Early in the evening notice was sent through the police to private consumers to turn off their gas so that the street lamps might have a full supply. Most of the newspaper offices and business places were obliged to have recourse to candle or lamps, except those having connection with the Material Gas Company, who have mains within the district in the vicinity of the gas works.

All was quiet to-day. The strikers gathered in the neighborhood, but made no attempt at violence. A large force of police, however, surrounded the works, and a reserve was in readiness at the station-house to quell the disturbance should the strikers endeavor to prevent the new men from working. Those employed to fill the places of the strikers are totally unfit for the work. Most of them speak not a word of English, and cannot understand what they are required to do. In conversation with the Superintendent of the Company, he said the supply was exhausted, but that the Company was endeavoring to do the best it could. He would not say whether they would be able to have a full supply for Monday night, but they were making strenuous efforts. He was unable to say what the Company intended to do about holding out against the demands of the men.

The receiving tanks are level with the ground, and the appearances are that unless more workmen are substituted for the Italians the strikers must gain the victory.

At the Stadt Theatre, where the performance had commenced, the gas went out, leaving the audience in total darkness.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. James E. Stearn.

The announcement in another column, of the sudden death of Mr. James E. Stearn, on Saturday night, at the residence of his father, J. W. Stearn, Esq., No. 1332 Wabash avenue, will awaken sadness in many hearts among those who knew him. His death is made the sadder by the circumstances that attended it. Mr. Stearn went home from his store, No. 911 State street, on Saturday afternoon, feeling unwell. After a restful sleep of a few hours, he awoke much improved. But being subject to a nervous prostration, which usually prevented him from sleeping, he feared to retire without taking some narcotic. A small vial of extract of jessamine was procured, to be taken in doses of ten drops. This direction was plainly written on the label. It is supposed that Mr. Stearn did not know of the dangerous quality of the medicine, and the first dose not producing sleep, he drank freely from the bottle, as six times the quantity prescribed for one dose was missing. About 9 o'clock, his sister heard a peculiar sound in her brother's room, and, arising, she went in and lighted the gas. She discovered Mr. Stearn in an apparently dying condition. He was in a death-like stupor, and recognized no one, and in that state he passed peacefully away, soon after, in the presence of the family and an attending physician.

Mr. Stearn was born in Keysville, N. Y., in 1839, and was, therefore, 34 years old. He had been a resident of Chicago 17 years, and, both as boy and man, in this city, has been universally beloved. He was married in May of 1858, and leaves a wife and one child, well-provided for. It may be truly said of him that his heart was as large as his resources, and these were as often drawn upon by others as by himself. A large circle of friends will mourn his untimely death. If he had enemies, it was only because there never lived a man in whom no other found aught to condemn. He will be specially remembered for the interest he took in the athletic sports of Chicago, and the Excelsior Base Ball Club, which, as an amateur organization, had no superior in the country, was largely indebted to Mr. Stearn for its high character. In business matters he was upright and just, prompt and sagacious. Few men drop away from life and leave so many pleasant memories of generous and self-sacrificing actions.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 1332 Wabash avenue, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock a. m.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A little girl, named Martha Hartman, aged 3 years, wandered away from her home, No. 52 Newberry street, on Saturday night, and has not returned. She wore a dark dress and a pink apron.

A stabbing affray occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on Fisk street, between Walsh and Mark, wherein Joseph Shawada was severely, but not seriously, stabbed in the breast and back by Mike Venigor and Frank Marstin.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the tailoring establishment of D. Fitzpatrick, at No. 151 West Van Buren street, was entered by thieves. About $500 worth of bolt cloth, a valuable watch, and two overcoats were stolen. The watch was taken from under Mr. Fitzpatrick's pillow, and that gentleman believes that some narcotic was given him. The front door of the store was broken open.

William Swinburn, an ex-Constable, was arrested on Friday night, and lodged in the Madison-Street Station, for violating the city ordinance, concerning the leaving of horses in the streets unhitched. The station-keeper, at his request, sent for Judge Scully, who, in consideration of his past services, let him out on his own recognizance. On Saturday morning Swinburn did not appear in court, as he agreed and Justice Scully fined him $100. Swinburn's ire was much excited by this evidence of judicial power, and forgetting the leniency which had permitted him to go free, the night before, he posted off to Supt. Washburn and informed him that Justice Scully and Mr. Vesey, the station-keeper, had broken the law in letting him out on his own recognizance. Has Mr. Swinburn forgotten his friends, and laid himself liable to condemnation.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 6.—A boy named Ready, 12 years of age, was run over last night by a freight train on the Illinois Central Road, at Fort Dodge, Iowa. One leg was crushed off, and his body so badly mangled as to cause death within a few hours.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

Workman Says He Is "the Head Devil that Has Caused All the Trouble."

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, April 4.

Yesterday we visited Woodford County to learn the feeling and further particulars in regard to the Hedges-Workman murder. We found Mrs. Workman in the Sheriff's custody in Metamora, but, notwithstanding the almost positive proof that she committed the murder, so much sympathy is manifested in her favor that she is permitted to occupy rooms alone up-stairs in the hotel, while the Deputy-Sheriff remains down-stairs, while the Jailer's house in the jail is being repaired, cleaned, and furnished for her—and it certainly needs it bad enough, for a dirtier hole we have not seen in many days.

The prisoner was removed to her quarters last evening—not in the cells, but the northwest corner room in the second story, where, if she so chooses, she can raise the window and make good her escape any night. Judge Meek accompanied us to interview the prisoner. The Sheriff piloted us up-stairs and knocked on the door, which was locked on the inside, the prisoner having the key. She declined to open the door. The Sheriff said, "There are two gentlemen to see you." She replied, "I cannot do so. My husband is away, and I will see no one in my room in his absence."

The Judge then asked if she would go to the parlor and be interviewed by a newspaper reporter. She said, "No, I have always been true to my husband, and will see no gentlemen in his absence."

The Judge informed her that no one would insult her, but the answer came the same: "I have always been true to my husband, and will remain so still."

In the afternoon Mr. Workman came out with his little daughter. Our friend Meek again tried to obtain for us an interview, but Mr. Workman, on being asked if we could see his wife, said "No,—I am the head devil in this, and that has caused all the trouble, and will answer no questions."

On being argued with that the truth was what he wanted, he said that it would come out in its own way; then replied, "I will consult my wife, and then see you." In a short time he came down stairs, and said her nervous system was so shocked by what had taken place that she did not want to see any one, and stated emphatically that public opinion was all against him, which is true, and it ought to be. He then said: "Mrs. Hedges was murdered, but it has not been positively proven that my wife did it." We asked the privilege of asking him a question. Receiving his permission, we asked, "Do you believe that your wife murdered Mrs. Hedges?" He replied, "I cannot answer that question," and declined to be further questioned.

Workman is a man near 6 feet 2 inches high, rather slender, large mouth, dark eyes, not fine looking, and full of sensuality. Mrs. Hedges, a southern born lady and a widow of five years, fat, fair, and 40, was his game, and as early as September last, he commenced laying his net with which to ensnare the bird. The first of that month on a dark, rainy night, he accompanied Mrs. Hedges home from church, which, within itself, seemed right enough, as she was alone and so was Workman, and both residing in the same direction from the church His ministerial calls on Mrs. Hedges were quite frequent, but then she was a widow and might need good advice. Last February he took her buggy riding to an infair in the country. This was rather noticeable, and her brother-in-law remonstrated with her; also, a daughter asked her uncle to stop Workman's visits. Mr. J. Barton called on the reverend gentleman and said it must be stopped. Then he resorted to letter writing, copies of which we could not get from the Coroner.

The letters that passed between the parties go to show that he was unhappy in his marriage relations, and were written in a regular schoolboy style, and those written by the deceased were of an encouraging character, telling him to bear up under his misfortunes and make the best of it.

The rumor that the deceased was enciente is without foundation.

Those letters falling into the hands of Mrs. Workman doubtless aroused her anger to such a pitch as to drive her to commit the foul deed. On the Friday before the murder was committed Mrs. W. called at the residence of Mrs. H. and remained several hours, but did not want to be seen by any of the family, and when the children came home from school, to prevent being seen, Mrs. Workman hid under a bed. After leaving the house so strange were her actions and what she said, frightened Mrs. Hedges so much that she sent for her mother to stay with her, and said, among other things, that Mrs. Workman wanted to borrow money of her. No doubt but this visit was to arrange the fatal meeting, and that money was demanded as hush money, and Mrs. H. intended to give the money and say to her mother it was loaned. On Saturday the two ladies were seen together, but in the afternoon as each one left home for church neither one of them went. Ladies' tracks were seen, showing that they had been standing around where the murder was committed for some time, and on Mrs. Workman's return home her hands and face were bloody and her dress muddy, and on examination after she had been arrested it was found to be covered with blood, also her face, arms and dress, shown to have been in a severe fight and got badly beaten. From this cause and the superior strength of the murdered woman, many suppose she had assistance; that is doubtful. Pine splinters taken from the wound on the head of Mrs. Hedges and her throat cut with a sharp instrument shows to our mind that Mrs. Workman struck first with a pine plank, then a scuffle ensued, when the screams were heard by several parties, and finally the razor did its work, and the deed was done.

On returning home from church Mr. Hull, the Presiding Elder, said: "Sister Workman, you did not come to church to-night." She replied: "No, I started but got a fall, and a dear one to me it was. I am a ruined woman. Mr. Hull pray for me?" Mr. Hull, supposing that she had reference to her wickedness, and had decided to join the church, prayed for her loud and long, for up to this time she had never shown any respect for the church, and they thought probably now she would become converted.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

"We believe that Mrs. Hedges came to her death by violence at the hands of Mary Workman."

This, we think, is almost the universal opinion, and we also think the universal verdict would be, were it possible, Workman is to blame for the whole of it.

UTAH.

Semi-Annual Conference of the Saints—Brigham Denounces Female Vanity.

SALT LAKE, April 6.—The Mormon semi-annual conference was held to-day in the Tabernacle. About 6,000 persons were present, from all parts of the Territory, including four or five hundred Gentiles as spectators. At the morning service Apostles Taylor and Cannon spoke. The latter thought the prospects of the Mormon Church were now most highly encouraging. All the powers of the world could not put down the Church, or thwart Divine designs. God's people were to reign here.

In the afternoon Brigham Young, looking in the best of health and lively as a boy, denounced women's fashions, caricaturing the Grecian bend across the platform, much to the amusement of the audience; exhorting people to cling to the old ways. His discourse was disjointed and discursive, but enforced the assertion that the Mormons were God's people, and ought to pay the tithing. The attendance was not so large as usual.

A number of missionaries are to be sent off to foreign parts.

Brigham Young has resigned the Presidency of the Deseret Bank and the Co-operative Mercantile Institution, and Hooper and Eldridge have been respectively chosen instead. Various reasons are assigned for the act, which causes a deal of speculation. It is generally believed that he is preparing to retire from business affairs and as Trustee in trust for the Church.

The weather is once more spring-like.

A Child with a Horseshoe Nail in Its Lungs.

From the Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.

In our issue of March 13, we published a notice to the effect that a little daughter of Mr. A. Meredith, who resides on Rough Creek, in this county, swallowed a horseshoe nail, promising to give further details of the success or failure of an operation to extract it. 'Squire Zack Carns informs us that the operation was performed in Louisville by Dr. Yandell, with twelve physicians present, all of whom tried their skill to get out the nail. Drs. Rogers and Kalfus, of Louisville; Dr. Cowen, of Europe, and Dr. A. S. Catlin, of Rough Creek Springs, were present. Dr Yandell cut a hole in the windpipe, just above the breast-bone, about an inch in length, and, introducing his intruments, found that the nail had located in the right lung. All their surgical skill failed to relieve the child of the dreadful nail. A tube has been inserted in the windpipe through which the child breathes, it now being about twenty days since the operation. Dr. Catlin, of Rough Creek, still attends the case, but little hope is entertained of her recovery. The child, however, is able to sit up and walk a little, but is growing weaker daily, and it will not, cannot be long before death relieves her of a misery almost unendurable, and which human skill failed to reach and allay.

Great Public Sale of Thoroughbred Live Stock.

Our advertising columns contain the announcement of an important public sale of thoroughbred live-stock, to be held at Waukegan, Ill., Wednesday, April 9, 1873, to which we direct the attention of our readers. The great feature of the sale will be the offering of some ninety-odd head of high-class Short-horn cattle, the *entire* "Woodlawn herd" of W. B. Dodge, and many of the best animals in the "Glen Flora" herd of C. C. Parks, several of them being imported animals and prize winners on both sides of the Atlantic. There have been many notable sales of Short-horns (individual animals having sold as high as *eight thousand dollars*) but we believe no previous sale catalogue has ever embraced such a large number of uniformly well bred animals, as the catalogue of this sale now before us. In addition to the Short-horns a large number of thoroughbred Cotswold sheep (many of them imported), some trotting stock, and, we believe, draft stallions, will also be sold. On the whole, our friends who are engaged in the business of stock-raising, will have a grand opportunity for obtaining animals of rare merit, with the privilege of a large number from which to make selections.

To the Ladies.

Pierce & Silvey have lately added to their store the one on the corner of Twentieth street, recently occupied by Roddin & Hamilton, which makes their premises one of the largest on the South Side. The assortment of millinery goods to be displayed is one of the largest in the city. Bonnets made to order by Mrs. Starring, who has just returned from New York, in the latest Paris style, of the newest and most exquisite shades tints, materials, and trimming, with flowers, sprays, and feathers unsurpassed for beauty and stylish appearance. French chip hats, Belgian and English straws, and bonnets, together with a line of French flowers, feathers, sprays, etc. Boys' hats, all shapes; girls' school hats in every style; ribbon in all new shades; elegant assortment of ties, etc. French pattern bonnets will be exhibited on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next.

Jayne's Expectorant.

A few weeks since while suffering from a severe cold, I became so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition Dr. Jayne's Expectorant not only gave me immediate relief, but in three or four days completely cured my cold and removed my hoarseness. I therefore take pleasure in recommending the Expectorant as being, in my judgment, the best cough medicine before the public.—Rev. B. F. Hedden, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J.

Boots and Shoes at Wholesale.

Country merchants or city boot and shoe dealers will find themselves fully repaid if they will take the trouble to call on G. S. Richardson & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Nos. 128 and 130 Franklin street, second floor. Their expenses are light, and they aim to sell goods low. Their motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Be sure and call on them.

Banking.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers,—West Side, corner Halsted and Randolph streets; South Side, 157 and 159 LaSalle street,—receive deposits, discount business paper, loan money on approved collateral, issue certificates bearing interest, credit time and sight drafts on other points, and make collections on liberal terms; deal in all first-class investment securities.

Personal.

The millinery department of Messrs. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.'s new store, Nos. 137 and 139 Lake street, will be under the supervision of Miss A. J. Lamb, a lady well known in this city.

—Sitting Bull, No Neck, and Four Horns are all being peace commissioned on the frontier, gratefully receiving their little hatchets and things. As soon as the grass grows these fellows will be heard from, a la Captain Jack, on the war path.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........April 5.

Schr Guide, from St. Joseph, 40 m ft lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Ira Chaffee, to Saugatuck, 5 tons iron, 5 tons dry goods, 8 tons groceries, 20 brls lime, 70 brls salt, 700 hides.
Schr H. Rand, to Kewanee, 34 boxes dry goods, 22 boxes groceries, 7 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr H. Blood, to Jacksonport, 1 m ft lumber, 5 brls flour, and sundries.
Scow Evergreen, to Clay Banks, light.
Scow Banner, to South Haven, light.
Scow M. V. Dunham, to Mathison Point, light.
Schr Guide, to St. Joseph, light.
Schr Meridian, to North Bay, light.
Schr Driver, to Taylor's Pier, light.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, to Jacksonport, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS

were quiet and nominal at 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat to Buffalo.

ITEMS.

Dispatches were received here to-day stating that the lake at Buffalo was free from ice.

—The harbor at Saugatuck is also open.

—Capt. Pollock, late commander of the steamer Cumberland, is having a propeller completed at St. Catherines. She is of some 400 tons measurement and built by Mr. Simpson.

—The Captains of a number of vessels which became ice-bound at Escanaba, are a few of them on their return to their vessels, to get them ready for sea once more.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says: The appointments of Captains for steamers which are owned here, and intend plying Lake Superior, are not yet fully decided upon, but will be made known in the course of a few days. From what we learn there will be an entire change of programme from last year.

—Capt. George King, who has just arrived here from Cleveland, informs us that from the lighthouse on the hill in that city, no ice was visible that would interfere with the passage of a steamer via North Passage, and that the steamer Northwest was daily looked for at that place. The schooner Josephine, which was towed into Cleveland on Monday, drifted from Pigeon Bay the entire distance until taken hold of by the tug.

—The steamer Riverside, which set out for Point-au-Pelee Island to release the schooner Alice, scuttled at that place, encountered a solid field of ice at Colchester Clay Banks, extending southward, and from two to two-and-a-half feet in thickness, on which the weather thus far has had no effect, and was forced to return.

—An exchange says: "It appears that the new locks on the Welland Canal are to be only 275 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, which, if true, will be doing the thing by halves. The Dominion Government appear to justify this movement on the ground that the depth of the canal should be in conformity with the capacity of the St. Lawrence River, which, from Kingston to Montreal, is 12 feet or thereabouts. It would be better, we think, to gauge the new locks by the actual requirements of commerce than by the shoals of the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence should also have enlarged locks and deepenings where needed."

VESSEL SALES.

The scow American Champion has been sold by Capt. White to Felcher & Co., of Sandusky, for $3,500. The schooner Light Guard by Hoffns, Mayes & Slackford to D. McCormick, of Milwaukee, for $18,000. She is seven years old the present season and 326 tons burden. The propeller City of London, now laid up at Windsor, has been disposed of by the L. & P. S. R. Co. to Capt. Johnson and others for $20,000. The London was built by Shickluna, came out in 1866 and is 427 tons burden, and will in future ply between Owen Sound and Chicago.

DEATHS.

HOLMES—In this city, April 5, 1873, Mrs. Betsy N. Holmes, aged 79 years.
Funeral from No. 49 West Tyler-st., to-day, the 7th, at 11 o'clock a. m.
☞ Conneaut, O., and Grand Rapids, Mich., papers please copy.

BERRY—At his residence, No. 24 Larrabee-st., on Saturday, April 5, Timothy Berry, aged 42 years.
Funeral from his late residence to-day, by cars to Calvary.

BURKE—On the 5th inst., at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Thomas Burke, Jeremiah Burke, aged 26 years.
Funeral from the church at 11½ o'clock a. m., Tuesday, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

IZARD—At her residence in this city, April 5, Mrs. James Izard, aged 49 years.
Remains taken to Woodstock, Ont., for interment.
☞ Toronto, Ont., papers please copy.

PATERSON—At 612 Washington-av., James R. Paterson, eldest son of Archibald and Catherine Paterson, aged 13 years.
Funeral from his parents' residence Tuesday, at 8:0 a. m. Friends are invited.

SMITH—In this city, Sunday, April 6, of congestion the brain, Frank Ives, wife of W. H. Smith, and daughter of Geo. Ives.
Funeral from the residence, 51 Wabpansah-av., Tuesday, April 8, at 2 p. m.
☞ Potsdam and Lowville, N. Y., papers please copy.

GRANT—On Sunday, April 6, Grant, only son of the widow Grant, aged 5 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, April 8, from his late residence, 92 West Indiana-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

GAYLORD—In this city, April 6, of pleuro-pneumonia, Catherine E., wife of Pearce Gaylord, aged 45 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 167 West Lake-st., Tuesday, April 8, at 10 a. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.
☞ Bradford County, Pa., and Montana papers, please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Large and Positive Sale of
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
By order of A. LIPMAN, Licensed Pawnbroker,
AT AUCTION,
MONDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 A. M.,
CONSISTING OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Of the most celebrated makers.
Diamonds,
Cluster and Solitaire Pins, Rings, Drops, and Studs. Gold Vest, Guard, and Opera Chains, Bracelets, Sets Jewelry, Studs, Chains, Lockets, and Silver Plated Ware, Solid Silver Ware, including Coin Silver Tea Service, Pitchers, etc. Also Opera and Field Glasses, Guns and Pistols, Music Box, Mantel Clocks, Fancy Goods, etc.
☞ Sale peremptory for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Attractive Auction Sale

To dealers who want regular goods at prices made by themselves,

On TUESDAY, April 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

Of Dry Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Children's Pique and Linen Suits, Notions, and an especially fine line of Silk and Cloth Hats and Caps. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats, Brussels, Ingrain, and Rag Carpets, by the piece only.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,
On WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 9 1-2 a. m.
We mean that we have 800 CASES of all qualities of goods, that WILL BE SOLD, and they are guaranteed perfect and regular, or no sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Furniture,
Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Chairs, Hall Trees, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Carpets, 10 Crates of W. G. Crockery, 10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 100 Pkgs. of Glassware, one fine-toned Melodeon, Buggies, Harnesses, 10 new Lumber Wagons.
This sale is worthy of attention.
On SATURDAY, April 12, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
200 RESIDENCE LOTS
At Cornell, Town of Hyde Park,
AT AUCTION
ON
Monday Afternoon, April 14,
Sale commencing at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
These lots are desirably located in Preston Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 26, Town 38, east of the M. S. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads, and near the Chicago Watch Factory, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first-sts. Lots 25x125 feet. Streets 66 feet, with wide alleys.
TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, ⅓ one year, ⅓ two years, interest 8 per cent. Title perfect, with full warrantee deed and abstract of title to each purchaser.
For other particulars, see
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, Trustees.
Chicago, March 18, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 172 La Salle-st.

HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
63 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
WILL SELL, ON
MONDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock, Jewelry and Silver-Plated Goods.
TUESDAY, April 8, at 10 a. m., Books, Stationery, and Chromos.
WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, etc.
THURSDAY, April 10, at 10 a. m., Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Plated Ware, etc.
FRIDAY, April 11, at 10 a. m., Chromos, Wall-Pockets, Brackets, etc.
SATURDAY, April 12, at 9 a. m., Furniture, Carpets, Sewing Machines, Harness, Show Cases, Crockery Ware, etc., both new and second-hand, comprising the largest assortment ever offered in this market.
HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Great Bankrupt Sale.
We will sell the entire Furniture of the
Nevada House,
Nos. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181 & 183 Twenty-first-st., bet. State and Burnside-sts.,
AT AUCTION,
On MONDAY MORNING, April 7, at 10 o'clock, being the entire Furniture of Seven Houses, USED AS A HOTEL, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
By order of B. H. CAMPBELL, United States Marshal.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.,
At Auction, on Thursday morning, April 10, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st.
By order of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
AT 199 W. RANDOLPH-ST.,
The Store, Fixtures, Marble-Top Counter, 1 Hoisting Derrick, 10,000 Cigars, lot Cutlery, and sundry goods, on MONDAY, APRIL 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Sale peremptory. Terms cash.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By W. F. HODGES & CO.
An excellent chance for any person wishing to purchase a home. We have orders to dispose of a nice three-story gothic house of 10 rooms, with parlor, hall, bath-room, &c., all furnished in the latest style and nearly new. The house, lot, and furniture, complete, will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe on account of health. Cost $3,300 to furnish it. This chance will be left open only a few days. Apply to HODGES & CO., [illegible] West Lake-st., Auctioneers and Private Bankers.
We will make the large and elegant sale of costly furniture at auction, on Wabash-av., on April 17, one week from Tuesday; will give number of residence in next Saturday and Sunday's Tribune, so parties wishing to attend the sale may have time to examine the furniture before the sale; the residence cost [illegible] to furnish it. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers. N. B.—We want four young men who can come well recommended to take charge of different departments at this sale.